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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Beach Resumes—Defense of Mrs. Moulton—The Alibi Discussed—A Juror Objects to Reflections of Counsel—Mr. Beach Offers to Prove that Jurors Have Been Approached with Money by Beecher's Adherents—The Judge Agrees to Punish Somebody.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The court room was more densely peopled this morning than it has been since the early days of the trial, and many ladies were among the spectators. Mr. Beecher was attended by Dr. Edward Beecher. Tilton was early in his seat. When the jury was called Mr. Beach arose and continued his address.

He said that Moulton had been charged with faithlessness in refusing Beecher copies of documents from time to time placed in his hands. On June 25, 1874, Mr. Beecher applied for copies of these letters, and Moulton replied to this letter on August 8th. The jury would remember that shortly after this Moulton obtained the mutual consent of both parties to bring the papers in question before the Investigating Committee. It was not for Mr. Tracy, as an advocate of Beecher, to condemn Moulton, who was far below him (Beecher) in intellectual qualities, and when Beecher entered into the policy of silence and operated with Moulton for that end, defendant should not therefore blame Moulton for his action in that respect. Counsel then quoted from General Tracy's opening in respect to the part taken by Moulton in the matter to prove that Moulton as the special friend of Beecher. Said counsel, in this matter it is preposterous, for during these years there was not a day or an hour when the honor and safety of the defendant might not depend upon this faithful friend. Mr. Tracy says of Moulton that "to promote Christianity, in which he did not believe, he had a life of lies and had divided his wife's kisses with prostitute." An attack of this kind, said Mr. Beach, could not be tolerated, and no man who made such an attack as this could belong to the profession to which they belonged, and the worst of this attack was that it was not his own production which he was reading in the tone of a school boy who had but imperfectly learned his lesson. This came from a man who had given his oath of honor not to appear against the plaintiff and was caused by Moulton's refusal to surrender these papers, placed with him under mutual consent, that they should not be given to one party without consent of the other.

There was one other witness who had borne testimony to the confessions of defendant, a woman who had been eulogized by Beecher in his letters, and the question is, was she to be believed? This woman had been charged by Mr. Porter, in his defense, as a conspirator and consorting with prostitutes, making her house a rendezvous, and exposing her son to their influence. It was not bad enough to include Tilton and Moulton in this category, but they would not stop until they had included another, also His friend Porter charged that Mrs. Moulton was a perjurer, and not to be believed, and the other side had endeavored to show by witnesses that Mrs. Moulton's stories were not to be credited. A very serious charge was brought in the outset against Mrs. Moulton and caused by Mr. Shearman, that when on the stand she did not once look in the face of Mr. Evarts, and Mr. Evarts himself said her glances were furtive, but she had not that gift of dramatic effect possessed in an eminent degree by Rosalie Tarnaux and also by Beecher himself, which was so dear to the hearts of Plymouth church and their gallant ushers. Perhaps Mrs. Moulton saw nothing very attractive in the face of Mr. Evarts to look at. Laughter, which was rebuked by Judge Nelson.

Mr. Beach then cited passages from letters of Beecher, in which he spoke in the highest terms of her; counsel also quoted from Mrs. Moulton's testimony in regard to the advice she gave Beecher when he came to her and confessed his sin. She favored a confession, but in secret, not in public and to his church. This advice appealed to the judgment of Beecher in his cooler moments, as is shown by some of his letters. Mr. Beach quoted further from Mrs. Moulton's testimony in regard to Beecher's confession to her, when he said she always seemed to him like a section of the Day of Judgment when she contended that he would be forgiven by a full and free confession made to his church. This was the only way, said counsel, of obtaining forgiveness for sin and reconciliation, and this was what any Christian woman would have said: "You are combating with the world, Mr. Beecher; you are giving cause of offense and scandalizing your pulpit; the only escape, the only way to redeem yourself from this trouble is to confess your sin and plead forgiveness of your God." This was the only method by which the situation was to be obtained.

It had been argued in this case that it was very improbable that Beecher, an adulterer, should advise a separation between Mrs. Tilton and her husband; but the jury should remember that up to the night of the 29th of December, 1870, Beecher was not aware that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to her husband previously, and was, therefore, in ignorance of this disclosure. What had he to fear from giving such advice?

Mr. Beach then quoted from the testimony of Mrs. Moulton in regard to an alleged conversation with Mrs. Tilton, in which she said that Beecher was a good man and that she (Mrs. Tilton) would sacrifice her husband and the truth to save Beecher, and that she thought that under the circumstances she would be justified in telling a lie. But, said the speaker, this had been denied by Beecher as an entire fabrication. Mrs. Moulton speaks this with out any hesitation and with the consciousness of the truth of her story which should impress the jury. Did Mrs. Moulton overstate the expression "A section of the Day of Judgment?" Who does not think it was like the entrance of Beecher, entirely consistent with his modes of expression and thought and not the production of this lady? The whole credibility of the statement of this lady was placed on the date at which this interview was fixed by her. Beecher says he was not at her house on that day. Counsel quoted from the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw in the Webster case as to the proving of an *alibi*, and also from an article in one of the morning papers of April 3, 1875, which counsel pronounced to be sound and sagacious. Beecher swears, said counsel, that on the morning of the 30th of December, at nine and ten o'clock, he was in consultation with Mr. Kinsella as to the form of a card which was published that day; but the drawing up of a card of fifteen or twenty lines would not occupy very much time or the limits of two such learned minds. Then Mr. Beecher says he crossed over to the *Christian Union* office, and the question is how was Beecher to prove this interview and leaving for the office of the *Christian Union*, in New York? An interview of two hours, under such circumstances as had occurred, might well have led Mrs. Moulton to believe that it had lasted three or four hours. Where was Mr. Beecher between nine and eleven o'clock and twelve? One hour, he says, was spent in conversation with Kinsella. Mrs. Moulton says she was in her house under the circumstances she so vividly recalls. Kinsella was in this city, editor of a paper; he was a reliable witness and was accessible, but he was not produced as a witness to sustain the *alibi*, and the jury would remember that the presumption of law was in regard to this case against Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Evarts, instead of producing Kinsella, read an editorial article from the *Eagle* in support of his proposition, and tried to blind the jury with this cloak, which he threw over their heads. Now, the evidence of Mr. Jones in regard to this was conclusive. He saw Beecher on that day coming from Columbia Heights and going toward 49 Remsen street, shortly before nine o'clock. Counsel cited the evidence given by Mr. Jones in regard to this matter, after which the court took the usual recess.

After recess Mr. Beach continued his argument in support of the proposition that the defense had failed to prove an *alibi*, and said Mrs. Moulton's story was true and he was not guilty of presumption in saying that every honest juror felt it in his heart to be true. He did not mean by this the juror who had said that Mr. Beecher was too great a man to fail, who shut his heart and ears to the evidence and, looking only to the grandeur of Mr. Beecher's character, believed that he was upholding Christianity in the pulpit and temple he defended. It was urged that Mrs. Moulton should not be branded by the verdict of this jury in order to save any man or any church from the consequences of the truth. Rather, he said, let every stone of Plymouth church be razed than permit a lady, supported as this lady was, to be dishonored by an unjust verdict, the effect of which would also disgrace her child. He knew the influences to which some of this jury were exposed, but they should not be permitted to weigh for a moment against the considerations which he had urged.

The counsel then said that the fact that Tilton had condoned his wife's fault had been made the text of severe reprobation by the other side, who argued from this that the charge of seduction was untrue. But if Tilton believed that his wife was guiltless in spirit and had been deceived by Beecher's sophistry so as to believe that she had only done her duty it was as much her husband's duty to forgive her as if she had been forced, by bodily violence. But in any event, Mr. Beach said, was a Christian duty toward a guilty wife who had repented and confessed, in view of the example set by our Savior in the case of Mary Magdalene? Whatever might be the first repulsive emotions of the husband, it was not in the nature of mankind to finally reject the wife's appeal or herself and for her children. To condone, here must first be sin, and condonation meant orgiveness of guilt. When Mr. Beecher said that Mr. Tilton had condoned his wife's fault, it made a substantial confession. It was a somewhat notable event, said counsel, when Tilton appeared in Plymouth church, on an occasion in which the question arose as to whether he had slandered the pastor, and in the face of Plymouth church and its members challenged investigation. One would suppose that when this church was convulsed with this difficulty, that when he judiciaries of the church had Tilton before them, that was the time when integrity and innocence would have stood up in the person of Henry Ward Beecher and cleared himself. Would he not have done so had he been innocent? But Mr. Beecher, who was so proud to-day, then confronted by Tilton, shrunk from the issue. "I have no charge to make," said Mr. Beecher. Why was this? Was this matter to be examined, when the circumstances were favorable for settling it?

Counsel then quoted from Tilton's testimony in regard to Beecher's telling him of Mrs. Hooker's threatening to tell the members of Plymouth church from the pulpit, of his relations with Mrs. Tilton, and said that Beecher did not contradict the story. Were we to disregard such evidence and refuse to hear such an appeal as this from Tilton, who believed that Beecher approached this woman and he denies it, this is evidence which, if not sought, on the proposition of his learned friend, Mr. Evarts. False in one thing, false in all? When the vest charges were made by Tilton and Mrs. Bradshaw was a witness, on the fourth of October, why else was then a murmur of Plymouth church. Counsel read a letter written to Beecher by her about this time, and said this was written by a woman who wished to protect Beecher, and would give her right hand rather than any harm should happen him. The answer to this note from Beecher was also read by Mr. Beach, and he asked the jury if they believed that there was not the slightest shadow of offense on the part of Beecher, or that he had not been guilty of the slightest impropriety toward this lady. It was admitted that Beecher prepared a resignation, and in his letter he declares his willingness to sacrifice himself for Tilton, to step down and out. What a spectacle that was, and what a situation for an innocent man to place himself in! This was a proposition advanced to twelve intelligent and honest men, that Beecher had not the slightest taint of guilt about him. This was in Beecher's letter, and he could not deny it. He was willing to sacrifice himself and his interests. If he was innocent, why should he forsake his pulpit and his duties? By any prudent act could Beecher more earnestly declare his guilt of this sin? This was a fact which could not conscientiously be removed, as it was down on the record and it could not be brushed aside. The jury must deal with it honestly and logically, and if they did it to the advantage of Mr. Beecher the jury would have an inconceivable power of logic.

Mr. Beach then then read the letter of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, written in 1871, wherein he says that "God was kinder to him than his own thoughts." This was written, said counsel, after Mr. Beecher had written in another letter that he could not visit Tilton's house without his consent, and he did not think it would be safe to do it with that. After he found he had disturbed Tilton's household, it was then that Beecher undertook to write these letters—clandestine letters, they had been called. It was then he sent these letters to this woman, fomenting her passions and appealing to her affections, bearing, in the face of the theory he presented in this court, the indelicacy of loving him without solicitation. It was at the time when the horrors of death were gathering around him, that he sent these letters, flowing with expressions of love, exerting all his influence to wean this woman from her home and children. Instead of admonishing that woman, as a priest should do, of the indelicacy of her affection, he writes to her these letters expressive of his feelings toward her.

The sixth juror, George Hull, expressed disapprobation at the manner in which counsel had made undue reflections on the jury, and said the jury had several times to sit and hear these reflections, and complained that it was too bad, besides being kept away from their homes for six months, to have to listen to insinuations of counsel. The fact was the jury had not been approached, except by means of envelopes [producing one] inclosing cuttings from the New York *Sun*.

Judge Nelson said the juror misunderstood counsel's remarks in the heat of debate.

Mr. Beach remarked that he had good reason to believe that members of the jury had been approached, which he would present to the court at another time. He made no imputation against any of the jury, but he could prove that they had been approached.

Mr. Abbott protested against the unprofessional mode in which these statements had been put forward.

Mr. Shearman also challenged the gentleman to produce his proofs then and there. [Some hisses by the audience.] He said there was not one dollar of money which had been expended in the case which had come from any source except the pockets of Henry Ward Beecher and himself. He was ready, for his own part, to take the responsibility as to how the money had been expended.

Mr. Beach replied that Mr. Shearman spoke without knowledge, inasmuch as parties in sympathy with the defendant could easily use money for purposes not known to him. He repeated that he had not charged any of the jury until he was called out by that appeal of the juryman's. He would be sorry if he had said anything offensive to the jurymen or done anything to injure the cause of his client, for that he would have no right to do, but as they had been challenged he would now ask His Honor to name the time and place for the production of his proofs.

Judge Nelson suggested that the proper time would be at the close of the case, when somebody would have to be punished.

The matter was then dropped and the court adjourned.

WILKESBARRE.

General Resumption of Mining in the Wyoming Region.

WILKESBARRE, June 21.—The long looked for resumption of work at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company's collieries, at Sugar Notch, Wanamie, Hanover, Nanticoke, Empire, Diamond, Plymouth, Hollenback and others, took place this morning, at a reduction of ten per cent. from the prices formerly paid. The six months' suspension in this region is now ended. The men of the Riverside Coal Company and individual operators also commenced work this morning.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Central Pacific Defalcation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—An interview with the Central Pacific railroad authorities here this evening confirms the report that John Miller, Secretary of the Contract and Finance Committee, is a defaulter to a large amount. Inquiry will be at once instituted to ascertain the amount of the defalcation, which it is hoped will prove less than at first reported. Miller, in private custody here, expresses a hope to make up the deficit.

Tennessee Justice of the Peace Murdered.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—Brad Yarborough, a Justice of the Peace, residing near Covington, Tenn., was killed Saturday by Wm. Kinney, his brother-in-law, in a quarrel growing out of an old family feud. Kinney gave himself up to the Sheriff this morning. Both were wealthy and influential citizens, and the homicide has caused great excitement in the neighborhood.

Fight in a Memphis Court Room—A Lawyer Floors His Opponent With the Bible.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—During a trial in the First District Court of this county, today, one or the attorneys called the other a liar, whereupon the one so addressed seized the court Bible and proceeded to administer corporal punishment according to the code of the prize ring. The judge calling for the deputy Sheriff, the combatants were finally separated by bystanders, and the judge fined them fifty dollars each, and also find the Deputy Sheriff twenty-five dollars for being absent, but happening to remember that he had sent the officer out just before the mill began, he remitted his fine.

Items From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The Grand Jury have indicted Justice of the Peace Thomson, of Algiers, for embezziement and extortion in office.

O. F. Hunsicker, a prominent politician, has been arrested, charged with forgery in St. James parish.

Caught at Kendallville, Indiana.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The *Gazette's* Fort Wayne special says: Horace Holcomb, with several *aliases*, was arrested at Kendallville, Ind., yesterday, charged with stealing $10,000 worth of goods from a merchant at Auburn, New York. Officers have been in pursuit of him for days, and two months over the Southern and Western States. He left for Auburn to-day, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Holden, of Cayuga county, New York.

Murder in Shelby County, Kentucky—The Younger and James Brothers heard from.

LOUISVILLE, June 21—The *Courier-Journal* has an account of a cowardly and cold-blooded murder in Shelby county, Ky., last week. Henry Logan, colored, has been a prominent witness against four young men in that county, in a felony case, in which the accused were held over to answer. It is reported that threats were made against him for this, and on Friday last, about sundown, he was assassinated in a secluded road near Shelbyville. He was shot twice, several persons hearing the discharge of two guns. Logan was almost instantly killed. The Sheriff and prosecuting attorney of the county are working up the case vigorously, and the correspondent says if the murderers are captured the indignation is such that they will probably be lynched.

It is understood that the Younger and James brothers, whose exploits at Gads Hill and other points in Missouri and Kansas have created such a sensation, are at present in Kentucky. Anticipating an attack, the officers of the various banks in the section where the desperadoes are lurking have placed guards over their vaults.

CASUALTIES.

Three Miners Suffocated.

HAZLETON, June 21.—W. H. Curnew, John Gartnal and James Weber were suffocated in the Stockton mines yesterday, while engaged in cleaning the chamber of black damp. Three other miners, who were in the mines at the time, were overcome with the foul air but are recovering.

Railway Accident Near Hamilton, Ohio—One Man Killed.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—The Atlantic and Great Western eastern passenger train, which left here at ten o'clock last night, was thrown from the track at Hamilton, Ohio, by a displaced switch. The fireman, James Kirkup, was killed, and the engineer, James Gray, badly bruised. No others were injured.

Six Fishermen Drowned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 21.—Six fishermen, in three fishing boats, were drowned in the heavy storm on the salmon fishing grounds near St. John, Friday night last.

FIRE RECORD.

Toronto—$50,000.

TORONTO, June 21.—The Toronto Bolt and Nut Factory, owned by Robb & Co., was burned last night. Loss, $50,000.

Winona, Minnesota—$30,000.

ST. PAUL, June 21.—At Winona, Conrad Bohn's planing mill caught fire and burned yesterday afternoon. It was the finest in the State. Loss $30,000; insurance $6,000

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Rates Advanced on Western Freights.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The rates on Western bound freights were advanced here to-day by both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Companies, from six to fifty per cent. above the cut rates prevailing during the war.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary or falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

The Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal, employing 400 females and 200 males, will only run on half time after today, owing to the dullness of the trade.

The Carlist Committee in London announce that they are in receipt of intelligence that the Carlists have entered Castile in strong force, and that they have been well received everywhere.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bristow amd Attorney General Pierrepont in New York.

THEIR FAMILIES GOING ABROAD.

More Money Order Offices to be Established.

No Truth in the Reported Appointment of Mr. Snelling as Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

The Appointment to be Offered to Chief Clerk Lockwood.

Professor Langston to Remove to Virginia as President of a Land Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1875.

Families of General Bristow and Judge Pierrepont Going to Europe.

Secretary Bristow has gone to New York, and will remain in that city till the departure of his family for Europe. The family of Attorney General Pierrepont are also going to Europe, and he will remain in New York all this week.

Establishment of Money Order Offices.

On the first of July two hundred and ninety-nine additional money order offices will be established. Including these, there will have been established during the present fiscal year three thousand six hundred and ninety-four new money order offices. Nine money order offices have been discontinued.

Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that there is no truth in the statement that Mr. Snelling, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs. The office was created by Congress last winter, to take effect July 1st, and it is understood that it will be tendered to Mr. Lockwood, the present Chief Clerk of the Customs Bureau.

Professor Langston Goes to Virginia.

Professor Langston, the colored member of the Board of Health of this District, expects to resign to take the presidency of a Virginia land company designed to offer to the colored people of that State the opportunity to secure cheap homesteads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1875.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Rev. S. D. Hinman, Abram Comings, W. H. Ashby, with J. S. Collins, of the Sioux Commission, have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to the Indian country in advance of the remainder of the Commission, to ascertain all matters of interest pertaining to the question of a settlement of the difficulties. They will start at once, make a preliminary examination of the country and hold interviews with the Indians. They will then be joined by the other members of the Commission at some central point, perhaps at Fort Sully, and a grand council with the Indians will be held and a treaty or negotiations consummated.

ACTIVITY ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

Gentlemen in official position are apprehensive that unless prompt measures be taken in regard to the continued raids on the Texas border, the United States and Mexico may become involved in serious difficulties. The army will now act promptly in protecting American citizens assisted by such naval appliances as necessity may demand. The steamer Plymouth, Captain Russell, has been ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande, whence the crew will proceed in armed launches to points where their services will be required. The command on the border is intrusted to General Ord.

STORM IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

Unprecedented Rainfall—Great Destruction to Railroads and Crops.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—The most terrific storm since 1844 visited this section Sunday night. It began about nine o'clock and lasted four or five hours. Rain poured down in torrents, and was accompanied by severe wind and hail and terrible thunder and lightning. Several houses in this city were struck by lightning and several unroofed. Immense damage was done to the streets, and many cellars were filled. The storm extended over an area of fifty or more miles to the south and southwest, but it is thought, did not extend very far north.

The damage to farms is very great, fences being washed away and fields of corn on bottom lands submerged and damaged. The railroads suffered severely. Three bridges were washed away on the Fort Scott road and two on the Kansas Pacific. A train of six cars was ditched on the North Missouri. No trains arrived today on any road, except the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the North Missouri. The two latter roads and the Missouri Pacific sent trains out this evening, but none of the others. It is thought that arrangements for transferring passengers over the breaks will be perfected to-morrow on all the roads, but it will be sometime before the bridges are replaced. No loss of life is yet reported, but there were many narrow escapes. What few grasshoppers were left are entirely exterminated, and the farmers will immediately replant the damaged fields in early corn.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Information of the damage done in this State by the late storm is just begins to reach here. All the railroads in the State, especially those running east and west, have been greatly injured. From Sedalia west, on the Missouri Pacific, several bridges and culverts are carried away, and the track washed out in a number of places. Like damage is done to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, on its Western division, and the Eastern division of the Hannibal and St. Joseph shared the same fate. The rainfall was unprecedented, and the country for miles was covered with water. In some places hail as large as hens' eggs fell, cutting great destruction to crops. All trains have been greatly delayed, but large numbers of men have been energetically at work, and the regular timetables will be resumed to-morrow or Wednesday. The amount of damage to railroads cannot be given, but it will take many thousands of dollars to place them in condition again. No lives are reported lost.

CHICAGO.

Another Examination of the Custom House—The Rolling Mill Strike—The New Directory, with 146,000 Names.

CHICAGO, June 21.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council Saturday evening, Mayor Colvin to-day appointed a committee of seven experts to make a thorough examination of the new Custom House and to report in writing to the Council. This report will be forwarded to Washington as an expression of the opinion of the committee on the condition of the building.

The strike at the North Chicago Rolling Mills remains substantially unchanged. The fifty-eight engineers are firm in their determination, and not one of the 1,500 men employed there are, in consequence, idle. The new men engaged are simply keeping the blast in operation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1875.

DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN POLICE AND DESPERADOES.

Thomas and John Dully, leaders of what is known as the Sebastopol Rock gang, who inhabit the rocky lots near Forty-third street and Third avenue, were yesterday arrested for robbery, when they gave battle to the officers. One officer had an arm shattered by a pistol shot; another was seriously beaten by the friends of the ruffians, who turned out en masse to aid their leaders, and a general riot occurred, requiring all the policemen within the sound of the guns to quell it, and save the lives of their wounded fellow-officers. Thomas Dully was fatally shot. The other brother escaped.

SOUTHERN EDITORS CALL ON GOVERNOR TILDEN.

The Southern editorial excursionists called on the Governor, at his residence, this morning. Governor Tilden made a speech of welcome, which was responded to by Hon. S. H. Powell. The excursionists leave for the West to-morrow.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

The trial of Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan for the murder of Miss Maggie Hammill at the house of the former, in September, 1873, was concluded to-day, in the Brooklyn court, by a disagreement of the jury.

Irish Flour,

In bags, now arriving. Every family should have it.

United States Steamer Sunk.

The Saranac Goes Down off Vancouver Island.

Scientific Expedition on Board, Bound for Behring Straits.

No Lives Lost---A Steamer Gone from San Francisco to the Rescue.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The United States steamer Saranac, having on board as passengers Lieutenant Maynard and Dr. Emil Bessels, of the Smithsonian Institute, left San Francisco June 8th for Sitka and Behring Straits, on a scientific expedition to make a collection for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. They took the inside channel, called at Nanaimo and, at 8:35 A. M., on Friday, struck the famous mid-channel rock in Seymour narrows. This is the rock so much talked of in connection with the proposed bridge at the narrows for the Canadian Overland Railroad. The Saranac was going fourteen knots, with a seven knot current at the time of striking. She hung a few moments and swung off. Her bow was run into the Vancouver shore and made fast with a hawser to a tree. In an hour she sunk completely out of sight, not even a mast head being visible. But little stores or personal effects of the officers and crew were saved. The ship's company camped on the beach, without shelter and with but a limited supply of provisions. Lieutenant Commander Saunders, the pilot and thirteen men made their way by foot and canoe to Victoria, arriving there last night. The steamer Otter went this morning to the wreck. No lives were lost.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MOODY AND SANKEY PREPARING TO VISIT ETON—THE MATTER DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 21.—Moody and Sankey are preparing to visit Eton to hold services especially addressed to students. Their intention causes much controversy in the newspapers. A formal request has been made to the Provost to bring the matter before the Governors of the college, with the view of obtaining an expression of disapproval, and a refusal to sanction the holding of services.

In the House of Lords, to-day, the Marquis of Bath asked Baron Lyttleton, one of the Governors of Eton College, whether it was true that the head master and Governors had given their sanction to the students attending the meetings contemplated by Moody and Sankey.

Lord Lyttleton replied that the Governors were to consider the matter to-morrow.

Lord Overstone deprecated the attendance of the students at such meetings.

The Earl of Shaftesbury objected to debate without notice, and the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons, Captain Baillie Cochrane gave notice that he should ask Mr. Gladstone whether he gave Mr. Moody a letter of introduction to the authorities of Eton.

LONDON, June 22, 6 A. M.—The London journals generally disapprove of the proposed visit of the revival preachers to Eton. The *Times* deprecates unnecessary agitation, and hopes the Governors, considering that only one service is contemplated, will not allow the institution ridiculous by any interference. If this course is followed, it is likely that the boys will hear nothing objectionable.

There is great excitement at Eton over the Moody and Sankey affair. A protest against the proposed visit has been signed by 650 boys, and a memorial in favor of it received 300 signatures.

STOCK MARKET UNEASY.

LONDON, June 21.—There is an uneasy feeling in the stock market, in consequence of rumors of further failures.

Belgium.

END OF THE GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRUSSELS, June 21.—*Le Nord* states that a final note has been received from Germany, thanking Belgium for her last communication and closing the discussion in the most friendly manner.

Germany.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

BERLIN, June 21.—The steamships Alaska and Franklin, of the United States squadron, sailed from Cuxhaven, last evening for Kiel. The Juniata has arrived at Hamburg, with her machinery slightly damaged.

France.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY—GRANT FOR UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL—DEBATE ON PUBLIC POWERS BILL.

PARIS, June 21.—In the Assembly, today, a grant of $120,000 to promote the worthy representation of France at the United State Centennial Exhibition, was voted without opposition.

Debate was opened on the Public Powers bill.

MM. Blanc and Monjan opposed the bill, declaring that it gave royal prerogatives to the President and tended to a restoration of the monarchy. The Right greeted the old radical doctrines revived by the speakers, with ironical cheers, while the Left made no counter demonstrations.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The Altoona railroad shops are full of work and workmen and more coming.

A new sawmill has been organized at Williamsport, Pa., by James Murch & Co., which cuts 60,000 feet of lumber per day.

The Valley Mill, at Youngstown, O., has an order for rerolling 1,000 tons of rails for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Markle & Co. of West Newton, Pa., are receiving from Dunbar large quantities of linden wood which they use in the manufacture of paper.

The Glenham Woolen Mills at Mattawan, N. Y., cost over a million, and it is reported that A. T. Stewart has just bought them for less than $200,000.

Dawson & Baily, of the National Locomotive Works at Connellsville, Pa., have contracts for fourteen engines, eight of which are the largest kind, known as the "Mogul."

It is said that a three feet flood would bring in many millions of feet to the Williamsport, Pa., boom. Many drives have got to the river, which is said to be filled with logs for several miles below Clearfield.

This year the southern counties of California sent to San Francisco 5,383,000 oranges, 620,000 lemons, and 1,000 limes. The consumption of California is about 10,000,000 oranges a year, and 5,000,000 are brought from Mexico and the Pacific Isles.

The Shenandoah *Herald* says one effect of the strike has been to establish the cash system of dealing. It anticipates that the reduction in wages will be greatly alleviated by the reduction in prices consequent upon the destruction of the credit system.

Work has already commenced on the Scioto Valley road, running from Columbus to Portsmouth, and the Columbus *Journal* announces that the work has begun on the Columbus and Toledo road. Thus, active operations have already commenced on the two lines of road which are destined to open up direct connection between Toledo and Portsmouth—another iron band connecting the Ohio river with the lake. It is the present purpose of the managers of these two enterprises to push them forward with the greatest possible energy, and one year from the coming fall will probably have the roads in full operation.

The *Miners' Journal*, June 18, says the quantity of coal sent from that region the last week was 30,242 tons by rail, by canal 2,019 tons; for the week 32,261 tons, against 99,264 tons for the corresponding week last year. The supply sent from all the regions for the week is 338,770 tons anthracite and 86,568 tons bituminous; for the week, 425,338 tons, against 506,980 tons for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 81,612 tons. The supply from all the regions so far this year foots up 6,833,023 tons, against 9,167,238 tons to same period last year. Decrease, 2,336,234 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 2,391,808 tons.

In Lancaster county is the greatest nickel mine in the world, and the only one that has yet been discovered in the United States. The mine lies upon the dividing ridge between Chester county and Pequea valley. Besides nickel, iron and copper ore have been found. The copper has been known there for seventy years. The nickel ore is of a gray color and so hard that it can be obtained only by blasting. After it is broken into small particles it is thrown into a furnace and subjected to a strong heat. It is then smelted like iron. After being placed between two heavy iron rollers and pulverized it is sent to Camden, N. J., where the copper is separated from the nickel. It is next protected from foreign nickel by a forty per cent. duty. The average price of pure nickel is about $2 00 a pound. In the Lancaster mine 400 or 500 tons are obtained monthly, and about one hundred and fifty men are employed.

TRY Irish Flour.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

E. L. Trissell, a banker of Bloomington, Nebraska, died suddenly at the Grand Central hotel, in Omaha, Sunday morning, of congestion of the lungs.

POLITICAL.

State.

F. E. Fmrick, Esq., of Williamsport, is spoken of as a candidate for State Treasurer before the Democratic convention.

The Altoona *Mirror* says the Democrats of Blair county will probably send delegates to Erie instructed to vote for Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* says that Mr. Wm. A. Galbraith, of Erie, must not and will not decline the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: Dan. O. Barr, the Pittsburgh banker, is sending confidential communications to Democrats of this county, asking them to support his brother, James P., for nomination for Governor.

The Bradford *Argus* does not take much interest in the Gubernatorial ambitions of Colonel Piolette, evidently. It says there are no candidates for the Democratic nomination in that county, and this throws Piolette out.

General.

The New York *Sun* suggests that the Republicans of the Thirty-third district nominate Reuben E. Fenton, for Congress, and says this is a chance for the Republicans to make a hit.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton attributes the depression in business to a scarcity of money, and then attributes the superabundance of money to the depression in business. His financial wisdom is unfathomable.

The beautiful platform of the Ohio Democracy is thus pleasantly noticed by the Chicago *Times*: If the Bourbons of Ohio calculate to carry the State on such a platform, they will find themselves very much mistaken. It is as bad as it could be made, even if the foster father of rag currency himself had drawn it up.

The St. Louis *Republican*, writing in anticipation of the action of the Columbus convention, says: If the Ohio contest should be between the Democracy on a mere currency platform, and the Republicans on a gold and silver platform, the former would probably receive the drubbing which, some people believe, it needs to put it in good fighting trim for 1876.

The temperance people of Pennsylvania propose to nominate a Prohibitionist ticket and support it at the approaching election. It is needless to enlarge upon the folly of this action, as no amount of either advice or experience is sufficient to teach men wedded to Prohibitionist ideas that it is utterly impossible for them to carry an election in any State in the Union, and that by supporting such a ticket they are simply wasting their votes.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Ottawa county, O., *Reporter*, which has been independent in politics, runs up the Republican flag this week. It says: "When compelled to choose between Governor Allen, the Bourbon policy of the late Ohio Legislature, Catholic Church aggrandizement as foreshadowed in the Geghan bill, and Republican reform and old-time principle as embodied in General R. B. Hayes, we can hesitate no longer." The *Reporter* supports General Hayes and the Republican State ticket. In county matters it will support the best men, regardless of party.

STATE NEWS.

Rev. R. S. Morrison has accepted a call from the Unitarian Society, Meadville.

A chair once owned by General Washington will be among the relics displayed at the Titusville tea party.

Cameron, Elk, McKean and Potter are the only counties in the State that are without Odd Fellows' lodges.

Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, offers to recreate the grand and petit jurors who attend United States Court at Williamsport at Minnequa.

The Lake Erie Association of Universalists will be held in Linesville, Crawford county, on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week.

Three Pottstown boys have been arrested and held to bail to keep the peace on the charge of throwing eggs and stones in a public school house.

Rev. C. H. Newman, we see it stated, has been obliged, in consequence of poor health, to resign the pastorate of the Episcopal church, Connellsville.

The Potter county court is engaged in trying Mrs. Graves for the murder of her husband. Her accomplice, a man named Haynes, has already been convicted.

On Sunday last the Rev. G. F. Stelling, who for ten years has been pastor of the First Lutheran congregation in Harrisburg, preached his farewell sermon.

Spiritualism upset the mental equilibrium of Charles Knapp, Glade township, Warren county, aged sixty. He solved his doubts about the hereafter with a shot gun, last week.

Mrs. Witt, living near Meadville, captured and held a big owl, which was helping itself to chickens at her home, until her husband arrived upon the scene and killed the nocturnal visitor.

Joseph Kelsey, under the instructions of the Meadville Sportsmen's Club, secured five thousand salmon trout at Marietta, and deposited them in Conneaut Lake and Pymatuning creek, last summer.

A fretful porcupine, with quills erect, walked into the house of a Mr. Hitchcock, in North East, one day last week. The family vacated the premises in double quick time, when a resolute neighbor went in, lassoed the bristling interloper, led him out and put an end to his earthly existence.

A party of some thirty persons from Lock Haven, propose to visit the Centennial in a novel manner. They will secure tents from the Government, and pitch them on lands outside of Philadelphia, where they will board. And sleep, during the day in the Exhibition. Lock Haven's ahead as far as heard from.

Forty-seven years ago, at Barnard Castle, Durham, England,

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE *Financial Chronicle* notes improvement in regular trade as going on with a weakening in speculative values, and a steady improvement in ocean freights. These are healthy signs.

A NEW YORK paper names Congressman WHEELER for the Republican Presidential nomination. He is a man of character and parts, but he won't answer. His spinal column is too short.

THE Philadelphia *Press* thinks the Ohio earthquake was a response from the lower regions to the Ohio Democratic nominations: but the *Inter-Ocean* says it was only an underground reverberation of ALLEN'S voice.

THE *Christian Union*, BEECHER'S paper, announces that, no matter what the verdict of the jury may, BEECHER will go straight on. It would have been better if he had been more careful in going straight, before his trial.

"A FELLOW feeling makes us wondrous kind." It is said that JAY GOULD has signified his intention to come forward and release Boss TWEED, should the latter be unable to procure the necessary bail elsewhere.

"GATH" assumed the editorial control of the St. Louis *Times* less than a month ago, and already the paper is advertised for sale on the 30th of the present month. This shows what a man of genius can do when he tries.

THE total value of the exports from Boston last week was $373.137, against $680,340 for the corresponding week in 1874. Since the beginning of the year the exports amount to $15,906,540, against $14,875,112 for the same time last year, an increase of $1,031,428.

THE Democrats of Maine assemble in State Convention to-day to make the usual preparations for their annual defeat. The New York Prohibitionists make arrangements to open their side show to the forthcoming Democratic circus, on the same date.

THE Saratoga *Sentinel*, a Liberal Republican in former years, says: "It is to be feared that the Democrats will make fools of themselves in more than one State this year." It does not cost them an effort to do that, however. They go about it in a perfectly natural way.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGELOW, of the Centennial Commission, is in receipt of advices which lead to the belief that Europe will be represented at the great celebration by at least half a million people. The greater part of these will come from Great Britain and Germany; it is difficult to say which will send the larger number.

THE ex-Confederates in Ohio are after CARY, now. During the war, at a public meeting held in Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, CARY invoked Almighty GOD that the "wombs of Southern women may become barren, and the paps of those giving suck dried up." Now he is running for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket!

THE stockholders of the leading Bourbon paper of St. Louis are at sword's point among themselves. The late manager declares, over his own signature, that as a newspaper property, the journal is being rapidly destroyed—"just as rapidly, in truth, as ignorance, incompetency and malice can accomplish it." This has been patent to everyone who has been compelled to wade through its editorial columns, for a long time.

THE foreign importations at New York last week amounted to $5,789,892, against $5,598,521 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations since the beginning of the year foot up $169,812,671, against $204,507,070 for the relating period of 1874. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $6,236,979, making, with $40,227,544 previously reported, $46,464,523 since the first of January.

THERE should be cheap bread for the poor next winter. The crop reports from England and the European continent become more and more favorable as the season advances. In France the wheat is growing luxuriantly and promises well for the next harvest, and this applies to all parts of that country, as well as Germany, Hungary and the Southern provinces of Russia. In none of these countries has any injury been experienced, either from early frosts or late droughts.

THE Lancaster *Inquirer* gives the names of several prominent "Liberals" of 1872, living in that county, who now support HARTRANFT cordially and adds that nearly all the leading Liberals of 1872, of that county, are again clad in Republican armor and ready for the conflict. With the acknowledged importance of the present contest and the inspiration of their return it can see no reason why Lancaster county should not give a majority of 6,000, *at least*, in November, for HARTRANFT and RAWLE.

A CENSUS is at present being taken of the population of New York. It was estimated, before the enumeration was commenced, that it would show at its close an aggregate population of a million and a quarter. The returns thus far, however, are said to indicate that the census will not, when completed, give the city a population of more than a million. But, as an offset, this disappointment in the census of the city is steadily increasing under the benign influences of Democratic rule. It now amounts to about a hundred and sixty million dollars—run up by the party which seeks to control the nation.

IN 1862, the Republicans of Ohio were in the sulks, and allowed their State to go Democratic by default. The vote on Secretary of State was Republican 178,755, Democratic 184,332. In 1863 they waked up, and the vote on Governor was Republican 288,561, Democratic 187,462. Thus, although the Democrats increased their vote 3,130 over their vote of the previous year, they were still beaten 101,099. Judging from present appearances, the Republicans are going to repeat, this year, the lesson they gave to the Democrats in 1863. They will run their total vote up to 300,000, and the Democrats cannot come within 50,000 of that figure. At least they never have done so, yet. Their vote in 1873 was only 214,654 and in 1875 it was but 238,046.

THERE is a great deal of practical Christian benevolence and kindness in the country, going hand in hand with its corruptions, crimes and miseries, and streaking their darkness radiantly. From the reports of the leading national benevolent and religious societies and institutions having their headquarters in New York, it appears that then total receipts last year aggregated $6,265,074, while the contributions to the principal local charities reached two-and-a-half millions more. When it is considered that almost every city and town in the country has several institutions of like character supported chiefly by the voluntary contributions of the people, the magnificence of the grand sum total annually expended in this way may be imagined. It is a big mark on the credit side of our human nature.

IT IS probable that the TILTON-BEECHER case will go to the jury this week. Whatever may be the nature of the verdict, the moral laws will remain unimpaired in all their grandeur. The friends of Mr. BEECHER are not wholly guiltless in this matter. They have caressed and flattered him to his hurt. Knowing the weakness of human nature, they should have known that no one person could bear the laudations that have been bestowed upon him. He has been suffered to pervert our language, and handle our most sacred thoughts with a freedom and familiarity for which people would have scouted a less graceful tactician, and they can scarcely wonder if he has believed that he could find immunity from those laws which govern less favored mortals. As a moral instructor he has done great service to mankind by his past teachings, but the day of his quickening spiritual influence is over. It is a sad ending.

THE SHERIFFALTY CONVENTION.

To-day the Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Sheriff reassembles at Library Hall, and we appeal to its members to make this day's session of that body more creditable than the last. We cast no blame upon any one, in particular, but the temper of the convention on Tuesday last was not good, and the noise, confusion and disorder that prevailed in it were injurious to the party as well as a reproach to its members. It will not do to repeat that scene, to-day, and as the delegates have had a week to cool off and reflect upon their position, we trust they will come together, to-day, in the spirit of personal kindness, and that they will conduct their deliberations as gentlemen should. They have the good name of the party in their hands, and we do not feel that we are asking too much of them when we ask them to act so as to promote the success of the party which has chosen them to speak in its name.

We cannot well see why there should be, at this time, a personal squabble over any nomination the party has to give. Last year the Republicans of this county were beaten by 2,400 majority. At the very best it must be up-hill work to overcome that majority and get back our previous preponderance; and hence we cannot afford to quarrel or dispute over our nominations. It cannot be said, to-day, as it has heretofore been said, that a Republican nomination in this county is equivalent to an election. We have got to work hard to elect our men; and a nomination, under such circumstances, is assuredly not a thing to be fought over or squabble about.

A great deal of the disorder of the last convention was caused by the intrusion of Democrats into it, and as they have a convention of their own to fight in, to-day, we may reasonably hope to be delivered from their disturbing presence. Aside from this, however, we feel satisfied that the delegates will come together, to-day, in a much better frame of mind than they did last week; and we therefore anticipate that they will have a quiet and satisfactory meeting.

The great interest felt by Republicans generally in the convention does not grow out of a partisan feeling for either of the candidates, but out of a keen desire to have a good nomination made—one that we can all rally around heartily and support earnestly. That is what we all want, and we entrust the convention to keep that desire in view, in making their selection of a candidate, and if they gratify it to the full they will earn the plaudits of their constituency and the gratitude of all who have an interest in Republican success.

SPLENDID CROP PROSPECTS.

When, in the beginning of May, there was a general tendency to give way to gloomy anticipations about the crops because the spring was backward and the winter wheat did not look well, we counseled patience and suggested that it would be found safer to forecast the probable condition of the crops at the end of May than at the beginning of that month. The result has justified the view then taken. The crops which looked so badly at the close of April improved vastly during the month of May: and now, as June draws to a close, the prospect is still more encouraging. The following, contained in a dispatch from Chicago dated June 19th, not only reports the crop prospect as "good," but in female parlance, as "perfectly splendid."

"Mr. G. T. Williams, Secretary of the Union Stock Yards, just returned from the South, states the prospects are splendid for all kinds of crops, especially cotton and corn, in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. In many places along the Arkansas river, between Little Rock and the Mississippi river, corn was as high as horses' or mules' backs, and a beautiful stand of cotton. The weather was hot. In Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Florida the indications are that the crops will be better in several years. In Northern Texas wheat averages twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre. New wheat is good in nearly the whole of Southern Texas, and planters and merchants are confident. No grasshopper plague has reached the Southwest, except in the western part of Missouri. In Southern Illinois wheat and corn are good, corn being two feet high and wheat about ready for harvesting."

In addition to this the growing crop in Kansas is reported to be the largest ever grown in that State, and the Nebraska crop is also good, except in a few grasshopper sections. The wheat crop alone of Kansas is estimated at seven millions of bushels, and the corn crop, both west and south, will be the largest ever grown. From present indications we need not fear a famine.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from Iowa, says of that heavy grain-producing State:

"Commercial travelers who have been all over the State, assert that Iowa never had a better prospect for big crops than now, and that she beats all States in the West."

With big crops in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, to say nothing of the rest of the South, a slight falling off in the wheat crop of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania need not be considered as alarming. It would be better, of course, if the crops were good everywhere; but as we shall, in the aggregate, have an abundance for export as well as for ourselves, we may throw care to the winds and rejoice that the country at large is so well provided for.

THE Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut, in his annual report, publishes a great many tables of figures which do not go far in the way of strengthening confidence in life insurance companies. We copy one paragraph:

"Tables XI and XII (p. 136 and 137) show the number and amount of policies terminated, mode of termination, and the per centage of the different modes of the whole number terminated. Taking the Connecticut companies for example, and deducting from the whole number of policies terminated, those "not taken," which have no significance for the purpose of testing the course of business of a company, and are entered merely for the purpose of preventing confusion in numbering the policy schedules, and we have 25,949 as the whole number of policies terminated during the last year. Of these 2,224 terminated by death, 179 by expiry, 7,706 by surrender, 1,579 by change, and 14,352 by lapse, or 2,564 more than by all other causes combined. Add to these the 7,706 surrendered, either from a want of confidence, or of ability to keep up the payment of premiums, and it makes nearly seven-eighths of the entire amount terminated for causes not contemplated when the original contract for insurance was made. Is there any remedy for these wholesale surrenders and lapses? If business were solicited with entire frankness and truthfulness they would not be so numerous. There is no doubt that a large proportion of them are caused by the resentment that follows the consciousness of having been deceived."

The failing in of so many policies during the year does not, necessarily, weaken the companies, since it materially lessens their liabilities. But it does indicate a great loss of confidence as well, perhaps, as an inability on the part of many to keep up their payments. That is not probably is that the tide of new policies which for a while flowed in so profusely upon the insurance companies has passed its flood. The ebb tide is now setting in, and it is likely to leave quite a number of institutions high and dry upon the shore. Nearly every day brings word of some one of them that has closed up, and this work must go on until all the weak companies are weeded out, and until managers of life insurance companies learn to conduct them in a way that will inspire greater confidence.

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, says "it has been a great mistake to give the right of suffrage to the negro race. They are untutored; are a race full of passions, without deliberation, without argumentive powers, and they become the easy prey of any demagogue who desires to use their votes for his own selfish purposes." In view of the complete failure of the party whose representative that Senator is, to seduce them from their allegiance to the Republican organization, the latter clause of his statement can hardly be considered true. And in connection with this subject we may mention that at the recent Commencement of Hampton University, Virginia, between forty and fifty of the students were graduated. The examination exercises were of great interest, and the students showed themselves quite the equals of students of the same grades in other colleges, their essays and addresses being remarkable for good sense and good taste. All of them have negro blood in their veins, and they vary in color from clear white to ebony black. We believe they intend to teach school in various parts of the South. Senator BAYARD himself might possibly learn a little wisdom from some of them.

AND now it is asserted that the American Republic was born on the banks of the Hudson instead of the Delaware. The Newburg *Telegraph* says:

"Joel T. Headley, sometime Secretary of State of New York, proposes reading a paper at Philadelphia next year, presenting facts and documents to prove that while Philadelphia was the birthplace of our liberty, Newburg was the birthplace of the Republic."

From an analysis of the evidence presented, however, it appears that this claim rests solely on the fact that in May, 1782, when the war was nearly over, and the headquarters of the Continental army, discontented for want of pay, were at Newburg, a certain Colonel LEWIS NICOLA wrote a letter to General WASHINGTON proposing that the army should make him king or emperor, and that the proposer got properly snubbed for his pains. Inasmuch as this does not in any wise interfere with 1876, it is hardly probable that Philadelphia will lay the rivalry very closely to heart.

THE people of Europe are beginning to get sick of the "blessings" of free trade. Germany admits that France is recovering her dangerous strength by carefully following protectionist principles. In Austro-Hungary a deputation of leading manufacturers recently waited on the Emperor, to support and still more increase the strength of the protectionist movement recently inaugurated by the local legislatures. In Italy the advocates of protection are successfully stirring in every direction. In Prussia the people are tired of the results of free trade, especially in regard to iron industries, and while the business situation in our own country is by no means particularly encouraging just now, yet, as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, our worst enemies must acknowledge that, in spite of our protectionist doctrines, which they assail, we are not nearly so low in our actual financial, commercial and industrial condition as is Great Britain, in spite of her boasted free trade principles.

THE English metal journals are keenly worried over the fact that an ax lately presented to Mr. GLADSTONE, the ex-Premier, was manufactured on this side of the water. One of them—the *Ironmonger*—says:

"Elsewhere this month we have adverted to the acknowledged superiority of the American felling ax; and have stated with some humiliation as Englishmen intensely jealous of the fame of England as the producer of everything made of the useful metals, that when an Englishman who well knew what he was about wished to present the ex-Premier with the best ax he could find he had to give him an American made tool."

IN A case involving the question, the State Supreme Court has just decided that there is no equity jurisdiction in any of the courts of Pennsylvania to foreclose a corporation mortgage. The new Constitution limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to cases of injunction when a corporation is a party defendant, and the Court having adopted a strict construction of the scope of their powers under that instrument, new legislation will be necessary to supply this requisite function to some particular tribunal.

JULY MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

The July number, beginning the sixteenth volume of *Lippincott's*, is really a gem. It possesses the usual characteristics of this delightful periodical, and has for its own share a very choice variety of entertaining reading. "May" in June," the illustrated paper of the number, is a description of the situation, accommodations, and general attractions of Cape May, the popular sea-shore summer resort of the fashionable society of the Middle and Southern States. The article is lucid and brilliant, and full of a quaint suggestive humor that reminds one of the New Hyperion papers which formerly appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*. "Three Meetings" is a well-written sketch, which tells how an aristocratic sprig-man of the sentimental sort unexpectedly met at three different times and places a very charming and fascinating lady, how she impressed him, and what came of it. "The Yarés of the Black Mountains," by Rebecca Harding Davis, is as finely and tenderly descriptive of the better feelings of the heart as it is of the wild, rugged scenery of the Black Mountain region, and is altogether a very readable paper. "Camp Fire," Lyric, number three—"Noonday Woods.—Nipigon," is very crisp, clear-cut, sparkling and enjoyable lyric, truly and vividly descriptive of the aspect of nature it deals with, and loyal to the finest poetic touch and sentiment. "Searching for a Grave in a Strange Land," by Leonard Woolsey Bacon, is interesting as showing the scarcity of grave room in several European countries, and as it discusses the laws relating thereto. Mr. Chauncey Hickox contributes a short, but most intensely interesting and an extremely well told story, called "The Romance of Birdseye," the most perfect thing in its way that we have read for many a day. Then follows the poetry and concluding part of "Eight Hundred Miles in an Ambulance," by Laura Winthrop Johnson. "Aunt Cindy's Dinner," by Sarah Winter Kellogg, is one of those vividly natural stories so characteristic of its author, which always gives the reader the impression that it is a matter of fact, of real life, and not a thing of fancy or fiction, as is reading about. Edward Howland contributes an able and an appreciative paper on "Montaigne." Miss Lazarus' poem "On the Pedestal to Erect a Monument in England to Lord Byron," is a very finished and noble tribute to England's most luxuriant poetic genius. The first of Francis Lieber's valuable papers on "An Artist's Love" is well written and thoroughly entertaining. There is an interesting paper describing "A Night in a Swiss Pension," by T. Adolphus Trollope, and "Lady Maud" is a fine poem, by Will Wallace Harney. R. E. Dembry contributes a society sketch which is quite enjoyable. "Our Monthly Gossip" has something to say about the "Reconstructed Louvre," "Keats' Tomb," and a "Wonderful Hairdye." The literary criticism is marked with the usual ability and candor, and altogether the new volume opens with an air of freshness, vitality and prosperity.

THE DAY OF REST.

The latest issue received of this London publication is that for June. The contents are interesting and varied, and well suited for Sunday reading. There are a number of passably good wood cuts illustrative of the text. The Wilmer & Rogers News Company, New York, are agents for America.

PERSONAL.

One William Shakespeare is attracting considerable attention in London. The gentleman is a young tenor of promise, who was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, and won the Mendelssohn scholarship there some time ago.

Mrs. B. F. Allen, the wife of the unfortunate Iowa banker, has been so stricken by the reverses that have recently fallen on her husband that her reason has been shaken, and it is feared that a condition of permanent insanity will ensue.

The Japan *Mail*, of May 224, announces that General Capron, who for four years has occupied the position of Commissioner of the Colonization or "development" Department of the Japanese Government, is about to return to the United States.

A week or two ago two people in Indianapolis shared in a curious ceremony, one feature of which was an agreement that the so-called "marriage" should cease whenever either of them got tired of it. The Grand Jury has been instructed to indict them.

A business-minded gentleman of White Plains, New York, has placed a notice to burglars, printed in gold letters on a card board, in a conspicuous position on his safe, to the effect that it contains papers only, of no value to any one but the owner; but if burglars wish to take a peep inside for themselves, not to burst the safe, but use the combination according to the instructions which he gives.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* recalls the visit of Wm. M. Tweed to the capital in 1849, as a member of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, of New York. The party called on the President, were cordially welcomed by "Old Zach," and each of the strangers introduced to him. Upon warmly taking the hand of Tweed the President remarked: "You are a chairmaker in New York; it might be that you'll occupy an official seat in Washington." So he may, under a Democratic regime.

A decision has been rendered in the United States Supreme Court in the famous Broderick will case, devising his property to personal friends, and the event recalls the checkered career of the California Senator. He came into prominence as Chief of the New York Fire Department, where he achieved great popularity. When the gold fever broke out he went to California, and was soon elected to the State Legislature. Subsequently he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and became a most earnest anti-slavery champion, being one of the closest and most intimate friends of Stephen A. Douglass. In 1859 he was challenged by Davis S. Terry, an accomplished duellist, and was killed, his dying words being "They have killed me for opposing the extension of slavery." Over the bier of Broderick, exposed in one of the open squares of San Francisco, Edward D. Baker, the friend of Lincoln, and later Senator and General, and who died on the field of battle, pronounced one of the most marvelous funeral orations of modern times.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Louisiana rice crop will be th'rice larger this year than last.

They are so holy in London that they won't allow Salvini to play Samson.

A sauce-y Maine paper announces the removal of Rev. Mr. Lamb, of Pea-body.

It took an earthquake to "shock" Chicago, and then the sensation was only slight.

The Rhode Island House has concurred with the Senate in the repeal of the Prohibitory liquor law.

The report from the grape growing regions in Ohio, according to the Cleveland *Herald*, is of a light crop.

Never was hospitality more openhanded than that which whole-souled Ireland is showing to her American visitors.

Concerning crops in Canada, the Montreal *Gazette* says: "Taken as a whole the prospect of a good yield is excellent."

The potato bug is becoming cosmopolitan. From nearly every State in the Union come reports of its visitations.

The Catholic population of Pennsylvania has doubled since 1860. It is now 600,000. They have 622 churches, chapels, etc., and 541 priests.

A distinction with a difference. While Massachusetts was celebrating Bunker Hill, the Ohio Democrats were nominating Hunker Bill.

Just now inventors will find a good deal more money in a plan for destroying insects, than in iron ships, torpedoes, and repeating rifles.

There was no recognition of Col. Prescott in the official arrangements for the Bunker Hill celebration. Yet he was the real hero of the battle.

With the approach of the heated term a marked increase in mortality is taking place among the the tenement house population of New York city.

The preparation of historical and statistical statements of all the prominent educational institutions in the country, for the Centennial, is under way.

A number of Chinese are hard at work learning the glassblowing business at Glassboro, New Jersey, by instructions of the Chinese Government.

Three young Bostonian blue-stocking belles the other day tried to get their horse's head down so that it could drink by unbuckling the crupper.

It is feared that Olive Logan's head is turned. She begins her latest attack on society with the observation: "I have before me several newspapers."

Arrangements have been perfected to begin the sinking of half a million dollars in a fruitless attempt to establish a new Democratic daily paper in Chicago.

The Boston *Advertiser* observes that Liberty and Union formed a new copartnership, increased their capital and extended their business, June 17, 1875.

A Nebraska paper, after reviewing the railroad land-grab situation out there, devoutly exclaimed: Thank heaven this State has no more land to be stolen!"

Percussion preparation for concussion: The Turkish Government has ordered 80,000,000 cartridges from the Winchester Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn.

A peripatetic exhorter down in Alabama is under arrest for manufacturing and circulating spurious nickel cents, which is not regarded as a canonickel performance.

How to make glass that is not brittle, recently discovered for the second time, was discovered for the first time when Tiberius was Roman Emperor, as recorded by Pliny.

Of course this puff is from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "Mr. Segar is among those who are entitled to baccalaureate honors this year at a Virginia college."

The Duke of Edinburgh has intimated a desire that the gallant Captain Boyton should be offered a position in the British Navy. The young Triton is a Pennsylvanian.

A glorious feat of arms! The famous conquistador Valmaseda informs the universe, in a Havana telegram, that his generals have actually captured thirty-six women!

It is estimated that the aggregate "bell punch" savings of the various New York street railway companies, amount to a million dollars a year—formerly stolen by the conductors.

The usual rural advantages of the summer season are first advertised this year at South Norwalk, Conn., where three fatalities have just resulted from a cesspool polluting a well.

In the capital of Tennessee Democracy is at a low ebb. The scarcity and high price of grain have forced all the distilleries in the neighborhood of Nashville to suspend operations.

Cut worms are doing a great deal of damage to the crops on Long Island. They are attacking cabbage and tomato plants, and in some cases whole fields of the former have been destroyed.

A decision has just been rendered in the United States Supreme Court in the case of foreign bondholders against the Pacific Railroad, declaring the road not to be exempt from local taxation.

A new worm, resembling the "measuring worm" in appearance and in its motions, but whose name is unknown, is destroying the current bushes and young fruit shrubbery in New Jersey.

With the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi river, so as to admit larger vessels, it is expected that a marked stimulus will be given to the export of lumber from the South to European markets.

A London medical journal informs us that the action of pewter and hydrochloric acid on nitro-bromacetanilide produces hydrochloride of ethenylbromophenyleniamite. Much obliged.

Crime and divorce constitute profitable items in the revenue of Connecticut. The net profits of the State Prison last year were $2,712, and the fees for matrimonial sunder-ies aggregated a much larger amount.

A skiff containing an old man came so near going over a two-foot mill dam in Iowa, the other day, that "he was drawn back just as death had reached out its brazen hand to clutch his wrinkled throat."

The Khedive of Egypt has just tendered to Professor Boyd, of the Louisiana State University, of which General Sherman was President at the outbreak of the rebellion, the Presidency of the Government Military College.

Southern papers say that the experience of this year, and the great benefits which the wheat crop will confer upon that section, will induce the farmers to sow largely again this fall not only wheat, but oats, rye and barley.

Bishop Howe mourns the decline in Episcopal candidates for holy orders in the diocese of Central Pennsylvania. In 1871 the number was 488; last year it was 228. Small salaries and few parsonages are the causes of this decline.

Badly Imposed Upon.

A young man of Memphis is anxious to fight a duel, and, were a duel at any time otherwise than the ridiculous resort of enraged fools, he would seem almost justified in his desire, for the offense against him was grievous. There was a grand picnic of the young people of Memphis recently; they went into the woods with all manner of edibles and wines and a band, and the day passed away very pleasantly indeed. There came at length a lull in the festivities though, and fifteen or twenty of the young ladies withdrew for a little fun among themselves. They organized a secret society and they called for candidates for initiation among the young men. The young men were not backward in the matter; they went into the ceremony, like sheep to the shambles, most confidingly; but when they came to the initiation, unlike sheep at the shambles, they rather liked it. There was but one degree to the ceremony, but that one was nice, consisting as it did of blindfolding each candidate and leading him into the center of a "magic circle" formed by young ladies, when he was made to kneel and was kissed, being subsequently made to guess who kissed him. Such a programme would suit most men, and some of those initiated wanted very badly to take another degree. Finally the young ladies admitted that one gentleman, a real lady killer, should be allowed the privilege he asked for, and he accordingly kneeled down with a look of intense complacency upon his face that he should thus be selected as more attractive than other men. He was kissed and the bandage removed from his eyes only to disclose to him the fact that his lips had been pressed by the aggressively protruding lopes of a swarthy negro, who had accompanied the party as a waiter. Of course there was a roar, and of course the lady-killer was mad. It appeared, subsequently, that all the young men had been deceived, the kissing having been done by a gentleman acting as a confederate of the ladies. The waiter was in Gilead for the man kissed by the negro. He must have satisfaction from somebody, and he sought to get it from the gentleman who was in league with the ladies. Notes have passed and the Memphis papers talk of a duel and gore. Sympathy would be wasted on the disillusioned lady-killer, but it isn't at all surprising that he wants to fight. He had aggravation enough.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Scenes in Minnesota Where Bounties are Paid for Them.

The following is taken from a letter, dated Mankato, Minn., June 8. Though the facts it relates are already widely known, they are told with such frankness as to merit reproduction:

For some days I have been in the "Grasshopper country," and am now within twelve miles of its southern limit. Grasshoppers are really to be found from the Minnesota river to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but are only thick in parts of Blue Earth, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Brown, Silbey and McLeod counties. A vigorous war is being waged on the pests, several of the county boards having offered all the way from 12½ cents down to 5 cents a quart for them, dead or alive. You can form an idea not only of the energetic way in which the people have gone to work, but also of the magnitude of their task, when I assure you that 2,000 bushels have already been paid for in this (Blue Earth) country up to last night, and they only commenced catching them last Friday. As usual, people are divided in opinion regarding the benefit to be derived from killing the 'hoppers. Some claim that you might as well try and dip the Minnesota dry with a spoon as think of exterminating them, while others say that they can and will clean them out. I believe myself that they could have been got rid of had the matter been attended to in time, but now they are growing so large and strong (though still wingless) I am afraid it will be impossible. Many blame the Governor for not offering a State bounty, and I think he was wrong in not doing so, for it is not only the counties in which they hatch out, but the surrounding ones as well, that are interested in this extermination. When the present crops get wings they will move on, no one knows where, though every man hopes not in his direction. The people in the eastern edge of the infected district feel sure the 'hoppers are heading west and north; the people north and west feel sure they are heading east and south, and so on. There is no use in dodging the case—where they are thick the small grain is ruined. I examined several fields myself yesterday that looked well from the road, but after going through them I found them swarming with grasshoppers and gradually being eaten down. Corn and potatoes have not yet been attacked generally, and there is certainly a greater breadth of both planted than ever before. If the 'hoppers leave when winged there will be an average crop of those yet. But if they conclude to "board" the season out where they are, then good-bye to anything green.

I think the counties that have offered a bounty have done wisely, for it has inspired wonderful confidence in the people, if nothing more. Where no money is offered the farmers lie supinely and look on while their crops are being eaten up; but where it is, they have buckled to in earnest, and if they do not save all, they will undoubtedly save a part. To give you an idea of how the thing works, last Friday morning a well-to-do farmer in the vicinity of Mankato found several men and boys on his place, who told him they were catching grasshoppers at ten cents a quart. He drove them off, told them he "would harvest his own grasshoppers," and did, for he took in ten bushels on Saturday night. Others again, unlike him, offer an additional bonus of a dollar a bushel for what are caught on their own farm. Men, women and children are out on the warpath, with every conceivable contrivance for catching the pests. They have wide-mouthed receptacles, distended heops or sticks that the trail along the ground, made out of pretty nearly everything one can think of, bed ticks, pillow cases, coffee sacks, skirts, shirts, flour sacks, paper bags, mosquito bar, calicos, &c., &c. Besides, some have geared up buggy wheels, with a long axle between, trailing a distended bag, into which the youthful 'hopper is assisted by means of a revolving fan. (I understand that one man in this county has captured over thirty bushels by a similar contrivance.) On some places again the farmers have made a species of infernal machine that goes along the ground on wheels, something like the apron of a reaper, which has a fire in the rear part where the too confiding 'hopper is sacrificed. They, I understand, have proved very effective.

The work of surveying the gulf and coast of Lower California has been completed, with very satisfactory results.

The Commissariat of the Body.

The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the natural sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body suffers; but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The regularity in its operations which this grand tonic alterative establishes is the most direct means of obviating physical debility, impurity of the blood and affections of the discharging organs. We know that if digestion or the habit of the body is obstructed, the entire physique is weakened in consequence of insufficient nourishment, and that the bowels and kidneys with vitiated matter which weakens and inflames them. The Bitters, by strengthening the organs of discharge, enables them to act vigorously, and thus liberates the pent up matter which would otherwise work incalculable injury.

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VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
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Bargains in Mourning Dress Goods.
Bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Bargains in Silk Poplins.
Bargains in Plaid Dress Goods.
Bargains in Black Alpacas.
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AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
USUALLY SOLD AT 25 CENTS.
New Goods Will be Opened Every Day.
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NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
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NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

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Will find it to their interest to call on or address

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 21, 1875.

The United States Treasurer in a circular dated May 1, 1875, states that in view of the risk to which Assistant Treasurers are subjected in collecting drafts, and in the absence of any law requiring them to perform that service for the Redemption Agency, the Secretary of the Treasury directs that drafts on New York, Boston and Philadelphia be no longer accepted in reimbursement for national bank notes redeemed. Payment may, however, be made by *deposits to the credit of the Treasurer's Currency Transfer Account* in those cities, as stated in Form F. Banks outside of those cities may make the deposits through their correspondents, who may forward the certificates directly to the Treasurer.

It would thus seem that the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have the privilege, whenever the reserve of legal tenders runs low, of depositing as many national bank notes with the Assistant Treasurer as they wish, and can receive immediate returns in greenbacks, while the banks of this city must ship currency by express to Washington to replace their own notes when redeemed, or if they send national currency of other banks, they must await the slow process of counting, and reshipment of legal tenders by express. There seems to be no good reason why the banks of these three cities should be given so marked an advantage in regard to the redemption of bank notes over the rest of the country.

We would suggest that the national banks of this city take some action on this subject through the Clearing House Association, or otherwise to see if the Secretary of the Treasury will not issue an order authorizing the Cashier of the United States Depository to receive national bank notes from the banks here and give them in exchange legal tender notes. If the proper influence is brought to bear, this can be accomplished, for the whole matter of redeeming national bank notes at other places then at Washington city is extra legal, and depends entirely upon the fiat of the Secretary.

—By the courtesy of J. S. Langworthy, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, we are enabled to submit an abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks of this city, at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st of May, 1875:

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 9,870,030 00
Surplus fund	2,926,082 82
Undivided profits	783,497 82
National bank notes outstanding	6,356,256 00
State bank notes outstanding	6,900 00
Dividends unpaid	72,447 75
Individual deposits	12,666,333 73
U. S. deposits	40,650 00
Due to national banks	883,383 93
Due to State banks and bankers	1,248,025 14
Notes and bills rediscounted	14,983 31
Aggregate	$34,512,918 42

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$17,914,010 05
Overdrafts	56,028 78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	7,695,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	477,950 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	136,647 67
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	1,795,229 21
Due from other national banks	462,286 78
Due from State banks and bankers	154,316
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,070,884 81
Current expenses	150,099 18
Premiums paid	102,965 44
Checks and other cash items	153,545 89
Exchanges for Clearing House	839,742 56
Bills of other national banks	413,851 00
Fractional currency	36,073 92
Specie	20,284 50
Legal tender notes	2,432,293 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	100,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	333,100 00
Due from Treasurer other than redemption fund	118,150 00
Aggregate	$34,512,918 42

Number of banks.....

We also present herewith an abstract of the condition of the national banks of the United States for the same date, exclusive of one bank, which up to date has not reported.

With this we also give the figures of the report of the national banks, showing their condition at the close of business on March 1, 1875:

RESOURCES.	May 1, 1875.	March 1, 1875.
Number of banks	2,045	2,029
Loans and discounts	$ 964,574,114 13	$ 951,826,166 10
Overdrafts	3,979,383 87	4,059,773 25
United States bonds to secure circulation	377,026,500 00	380,683,650 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	14,372,200 00	14,292,200 00
United States bonds on hand	14,220,800 00	18,392,150 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	29,102,197 10	28,268,841 69
Due from approved reserve agents	80,020,878 75	89,991,175 34
Due from other national banks	45,989,339 23	44,720,294 11
Due from State banks & bankers	11,984,531 59	12,724,243 97
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	26,430,562 12	26,430,562 12
Current expenses	7,730,777 92	7,730,777 92
Premiums paid	8,413,574 71	9,003,889 92
Checks and other cash items	13,120,606 49	11,734,762 42
Exchanges for Clearing House	116,970,819 05	81,127,796 39
Bills of other national banks	19,463,359 00	18,878,475 00
Bills of State banks	24,681 00	30,922 00
Fractional currency	2,702,200 59	3,008,592 12
Specie	9,986,961 64	16,667,106 17
Legal tender notes	83,989,928 00	78,513,170 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	38,655,000 00	37,230,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	16,787,279 75	16,716,712 43
Due from Treasurer other than the redemption fund	4,627,142 54	4,256,297 33
Aggregate	$1,904,421,193 63	$1,892,819,753 22

LIABILITIES.	May 1, 1875.	March 1, 1875.
Capital stock paid in	$ 457,717,143 00	$ 456,272,901 00
Surplus fund	131,404,068 66	130,849,677 82
Undivided profits	55,849,939 62	51,650,243 62
National bank notes outstanding	322,322,330 00	324,525,349.00
State bank notes outstanding	813,979 00	824,876 00
Dividends unpaid	2,502,234 49	1,601,255 48
Individual deposits	692,358,620 51	617,745,879 63
U. S. deposits	6,297,372 09	7,971,382 09
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	2,766,387 41	5,330,414 16
Due to national banks	127,085,238 07	137,735,121 44
Due to State banks and bankers	52,654,956 49	55,294,063 84
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,671,031 44	7,841,609 20
Bills payable	6,079,032 94	4,786,435 57
Aggregate	$1,904,421,193 63	$1,892,819,753 22

By a comparison of the above reports, we find that the number of banks has increased sixteen. The loans of the banks, estimating "over drafts" as loans, have increased in sixty days $11,967,558. The increase of capital is $1,444,242, which, being divided among the sixteen new banks reported, makes each of them have $89,640 of capital, showing that the new banks have chiefly been formed in small towns where banks with a capital of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars are allowed. The surplus fund and undivided earnings of the banks were, at the time of thier last report, $187,254,507, which shows an increase in earnings since March last of $4,355,245.

Perhaps the most marked change in the whole report is that of the amount of circulation, for notwithstanding the *increase* in the number of banks, the circulation of the whole has *decreased* $2,093,019, the amount now outstanding being $322,322,330.

This bears out the statement frequently made in these columns that the principle of elasticity has at last been introduced into our currency and that the banks have not less than thirty millions of their currency unissued in their vaults awaiting the demands of a more active trade.

The deposit line of the banks has increased $28,094,143, being now $881,383,407, while the loans have not increased fifty per cent. of that amount. The ease of the money market is thus readily accounted for when it is remembered that with the present deposit line the loans could be increased nearly fifteen millions, and by issuing reserve circulation twice as great an amount could be loaned.

The item of bills rediscounted has been advanced nearly two millions, and we notice, although the Department has decided that national banks cannot legally issue notes other than those furnished by the Treasury Department, that they report bills payable at the respectable sum of $6,079,032 94.

The natural inquiry arises, is this large sum worth less in the hands of the holders if the banks choose to repudiate their contracts? We opine not, for the "ruling" won't hold water.

The reserve held is $250,031,068, which is more than 25 per cent. of the total liabilities of the banks. As the deposits are not classified, it is impossible to tell just what is the condition of the reserve. However, sufficient can be known to show that the aggregate of reserve is largely in excess of the legal requirement.

OFFICE OF TRADE & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, June 19, 1875.

The news from London this morning was rather more encouraging, inasmuch as it did not announce new failures of any amount, and the quotations for English Consols showed a slight recovery from yesterday's closing quotations.

There was evidently a great pressure to sell the shares on the London Stock Exchange on a rumor that a call would be made upon the stock holders and that the road was about being foreclosed. This, of course, seriously affected its price both here and in London and there has been a re-attempt to rally it during the day.

It is abundantly evident that some new movement is inaugurated in Pacific Mail, but it is impossible to form any decided opinion as to what is the intention of the manipulators. The street is generally under the impression, and in fact the point is given out, that the recent steady tone of Pacific Mail is but the precursor of another bear raid upon it, and that it will probably sell down below 28 before another upward turn takes place in it.

There has certainly been a vast amount of this stock changing hands during the past week, and we notice such a perceptible diminution in the short interest that under ordinary circumstances we should be inclined to think it was being manipulated for a rise.

Yours truly,

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 21, 1875.	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
Gold	117¼	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	....
U. S. 6-20's, 1881, coup	117⅞	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. 6-20's, 1867	118	....	....	....	118¼	....
U. S. 6-20's, 1868	118	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. 6-20's, 1865	122	....	....	....	122⅛	....
U. S. 6-20's, 1865, new	122	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. 6-20's, 1867	122	....	....	....	122⅛	....
U. S. 6-20's, 1867, 1874	121¾	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. 6-20's, 1865	123	....	123	....	123	....
10-40's	118	....	118	....	118	....
Currency 6's	122⅝	....	122⅝	....	122	....
New 5's of 1881	118	....	118	....	118	....
Western Union Tel	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver	35	34½	35	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	33¼	34½	35	35¼	35¼	35¼
Panama	119	119	119	119	119	119
Adams Express	99	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	77	....	....	....	78½	....
American Express	49	....	....	....	50	....
United States	46	....	....	....	46	....
New York Central	102	....	....	....	102½	102¾
Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Michigan Central	65	....	....	....	65½	....
Michigan Southern	69	....	69	....	69½	....
Illinois Central	102	....	....	....	102	....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	89	....	89	....	90	....
Chicago & Northw'n	37	37½	37½	37½	37½	36¾
Do pref'red	69	....	....	....	69	....
Rock Island	101½	102	102	....	102	....
St. Paul, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32
Wabash, common	7¾	....	....	....	8	....
Fort Wayne	101	....	....	....	101	....
Ohio & Mississippi	24	....	....	....	24	....
Union Pacific	73¾	73	....	73¾	74⅛	73¾
Marion	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	120	....	....	....	120	....
Hannibal and St. Joe	....	....	....	....	21	....
Do pref'red	....	....	....	....	38	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....	30	....
South Carolina, 6's	102	....	34	....	....	....
South Carolina, July	....	....	34½	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	....	102½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾
Reading, sales	54
United Cos. of New Jersey, sales, ex. div	129¾
Oil Creek, sales	9
Lehigh Valley	63¼
Allegheny Valley, sales	26¾
Central Transportation Co	45½
Empire Trans. Co	53½
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds	....

By Associated Press.

Gold Closed at 117¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent., closing with large offerings at the former figures. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 486¾@487 for sixty days and 489@489¼ for sight.

GOLD

Strong, opening at 117¼ and closing at 117¼. Borrowing rates 1-32, 1¼, 1-64 and 1-64 per cent.; loans also made flat at the close. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $776,000. Clearings $45,000,000. Customs receipts $284,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong and higher for Union Pacific firsts and Sinking funds. State securities steady. There was an improved feeling in the Stock Exchange to-day and a more hopeful feeling than for a long while. The dried operations connected with Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Erie and Western Union as the leading features. Pacific Mail generally active and advanced steadily from 33½ to 35¾, dealing at times having been somewhat weak in the morning on rumors. Erie opened at 12⅝, against 14 at the close Saturday, and soon touched 12¾. At second call Pacific Mail was strong at the highest point, but the remainder of the list showed a reaction of from ¼ to ½ per cent. Stocks were strong and higher at the close, under the lead of Pacific Mail, which rose to 35¾ on a report that the Australian Government had granted a large subsidy to the company. The dealings in the stock were very large, and formed a prominent feature of the market. Lake Shore advanced from 30¾ to 30¾ on large transactions. Erie was firm and advanced to 14⅝, closing at 14. Western Union sold at 85¾, St. Paul at 32¾, preferred at 57¾, Rock Island at 102¾, and Union Pacific to 73¾. Panama rose 5 per cent., from 120 to 125. The other changes in the active transactions at the Stock Exchange 262,000 shares, of which Lake Shore, 90,000; Pacific Mail, 50,000; Erie, 5,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, 28,000 Erie, 87,000 Lake Shore and 3,000 Union Pacific.

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United States Ex	46	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	35¾	Do preferred	107
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	24
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GOVERNMENTS.			
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STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	103	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, old	48	N. Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	48	N. Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	37½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, June 21, 1875.

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Some of our evening cotemporaries have been sharpening their wits on what they term the untimely demise of the Chamber of Commerce. It would perhaps be not out of order of place to say that the Chamber of Commerce is not dead, although its meetings are by no means as well attended as they should be. A very well attended meeting of the oil trade takes place there daily, with much advantage to the members of that important industry. Not quite so well attended or important, are the daily sessions of the grain trade there, but they are not entirely without value. There is no doubt that the lack of interest in this important institution is partly due to the dullness of the season, partly to the slowness with which some of our leading business men and manufacturers have come to its support, and partly to errors on the part of those charged with its management. How much of this is due to the last named cause may be a topic for future discussion. We prefer to postpone it, however, until it is quite certain that the Chamber of Commerce is defunct. In the life yet, and if the business men of our city, and those in charge of it, will take the matter vigorously in hand, this organization can be made to take that position which the representative of Pittsburgh's interests ought to occupy. We hope that the matter will not be allowed to die away, especially at a time when it is all-important for the prosperity of our city, that we should have a central organization like this to represent and watch over the great manufacturing and commercial interests located here.

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The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	985
Cheese, bxs	600
Oats, bus	2,880
Bacon, tcs	32
Hay, bales	100
Apples, bbls	200
Corn, bus	2,000
Potatoes, bus	880

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GRAIN—The market was very quiet, today at quotably unchanged prices. Wheat was quiet; a sale of a car of amber was made on 'Change to-day at $1.30. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Indiana do at $1 35@1 40; Illinois and Missouri do $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30; spring wheat is firm. No. 1 Chicago rolling at $1 27@1 30; No. 2 do. $1 17@1 20. Corn was unchanged and rather dull; we only hear of one sale of 1 car of mixed car at 75c. We quote shelled at 77@77c per bushel for yellow; 76@77c for high-mixed; 75@76c for low-mixed and white. We quote car at 73@77c for yellow; 73@73c for mixed and white. Oats were also very quiet with no transactions reported. We quote at 60@62c for primely active and advanced steadily from 33½ to 35¾, dealing at times having been somewhat weak in the morning on rumors. Erie opened at 12⅝, against 14 at the close Saturday, and soon touched 12¾. At second call Pacific Mail was strong at the highest point, but the remainder of the list showed a reaction of from ¼ to ½ per cent. Stocks were strong and higher at the close, under the lead of Pacific Mail, which rose to 35¾ on a report that the Australian Government had granted a large subsidy to the company. The dealings in the stock were very large, and formed a prominent feature of the market. Lake Shore advanced from 30¾ to 30¾ on large transactions. Erie was firm and advanced to 14⅝, closing at 14. Western Union sold at 85¾, St. Paul at 32¾, preferred at 57¾, Rock Island at 102¾, and Union Pacific to 73¾. Panama rose 5 per cent., from 120 to 125. The other changes in the active transactions at the Stock Exchange 262,000 shares, of which Lake Shore, 90,000; Pacific Mail, 50,000; Erie, 5,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, 28,000 Erie, 87,000 Lake Shore and 3,000 Union Pacific.

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 21, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.08	59	87	.....	Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.93	84	44	.....	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.88	77	87	S.W.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.970 Highest thermom... 87
Mean thermometer.. 74 Lowest thermom... 57

Cruelty to Animals.

Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, found Richard O'Keith, a contractor, working three horses in a cruel manner, each one having a sore neck or back. Mr. Dean made information before Alderman Anderson, and the defendant pleading guilty he was fined ten dollars and costs in each case.

Clothing Stolen and Pawned.

George Bell was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday for a hearing on a charge of larceny on oath of George Albertson. It is alleged that the defendant stole a suit of clothing from a boarding house at First avenue and Ferry street and pawned them with George Cohen. After a preliminary investigation the defendant was committed to jail for trial, in default of bail.

Police Clothing.

The Sub-Committee on Police Clothing met yesterday afternoon to open bids for suits and caps.

There were no proposals to furnish clothing, so the committee decided that the members of the force should choose their own tailor.

The contract for caps was awarded to Fleming & Ogden at $36 per dozen. The cloth is a blue black.

Butchers Subject to Mercantile Tax.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, an argument was heard by Judges Sterrett and Collier, in the matter of the appeal of Louis Mattern, a butcher doing business in Allegheny, from an assessment made upon his business by the Mercantile Appraiser of the county. This was a test case, the butchers claiming that they were not liable to a mercantile tax. The court held that the business of butchering came under the provisions of the law, and the appeal was dismissed. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Woman Shot by Her Husband.

Wm. Jones, a farmer residing in Franklin township, near the Perrysville road, about seven miles from Allegheny, was committed to jail yesterday to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery. It is alleged that the accused returned home from a picnic, in a drunken condition, Saturday morning, and attacked Mrs. J. with a carving knive. The woman succeeded in escaping from the house, when Jones seized a loaded rifle and fired at her, the ball taking effect in her side, inflicting a slight wound.

A Silver Wedding.

John Scott, Esq., President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and his estimable wife, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on Saturday evening last, at their residence in the East End. The most remarkable feature of the occasion was, that when they took their position, as bride and groom, they were flanked by *fourteen children*—ten boys and four girls! This scene is said to be rare as it was animated and joyous, and will form a pleasing episode in the remembrance of those who witnessed it. There were hosts of friends present, and the reception lasted for five or six hours.

Crushed to Death.

A stone mason named John Stirling, residing at Bloomfield, and employed on the abutments for the railroad, bridge over Penn avenue, East Liberty, was crushed to death, yesterday morning, in the manner following: A large stone was being elevated by means of a crane, when one of the clamps was released by a piece of the stone "chipping" out. The falling stone struck a brace, under which Mr. Sterling was working, and he was crushed to the earth with great force. The deceased leaves a wife and family. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Serious Runaway Accident.

A serious runaway accident occurred yesterday morning on Fifteenth and Mary streets, South Side. A man named Mentzier had been engaged in removing his household goods to Nineteenth street, and had loaded a wagon, on which he and two sons, aged fourteen and eighteen years respectively, had taken seats. At the point indicated the horse became fractious and ran away. The wagon coming in contact with a post at the corner, capsized, throwing the occupants violently to the ground. Mr. Mentzler was seriously injured, while the boys were almost buried under the flitting, and were rescued in an insensible state. The injuries to the oldest boy are thought to be fatal.

Obituary.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, held June 21, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to take from us our friend and associate, John McDevitt, therefore

Resolved, That by his death we have lost a valued friend, the bank a faithful and energetic director, whose counsels we hope to be permitted on, and whose devotion to its interests was unexampled; the community a worthy and benevolent citizen.

Resolved, That the grief stricken family of deceased have our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their bereavement, as well as a beloved husband and father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the bank, and a copy furnished the family of deceased.

New Freight Tariff.

We are informed that a new freight tariff went into effect, recently, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, as follows:

EASTWARD.

To	First Class.	Seco'd Class.	Third Class.	Fou'th Class.
Pittsburgh to Baltimore.....	67	52	43	17
Philadelphia....	71	56	46	18
New York.....	85	67	55	20
Boston and Providence..	$1 00	85	65	30

WESTWARD.

To	First Class.	Seco'd Class.	Third Class.	Fou'th Class.
Pittsburgh from				
New York.....	24	24	20	17
Philadelphia....	23	23	19	16
Baltimore.....	22	22	18	15

The freights westward are exceedingly low, and are probably only temporary.

Tried to "Shake" Her Baby.

About eight o'clock last evening a white woman named Louisa Bock, with a little child in her arms, entered the barber shop of Sam Bell, on Federal street, Allegheny, and a minute afterward was seen emerging from the shop without the child. Sam, who is a rather good looking colored man, was standing on the sidewalk some distance from the shop door, and when he had taken in the situation he ran after the woman and asked her what she meant by her conduct. She made no reply, and when Sam insisted upon an explanation she ran into an alley and was soon out of sight. The barber then returned to the shop, and picking up the little stranger carried it down to the station house. An officer was dispatched in search of Louisa, and in about an hour he succeeded in finding and arresting her, when she was locked in a cell. After Louisa had remained in durance a few minutes, a man who said he was her brother-in-law, put in an appearance and appealed to Chief Ross for her release, promising that he would take her and the baby home and see that they were cared for. The prisoner was accordingly released, and her brother-in-law and child departed. An interesting feature of the affair is that the baby, which is about a year old, has kinky hair, and a decided African phiz, while Louisa is of the blonde type of humanity.

The Humane Society.

The following circular has been issued by the Allegheny County Humane Society and is being sent to prominent citizens:

You are aware that about four years ago a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in this city and included many of our wealthy and most influential citizens. From some unexplained cause it became dormant and useless. The necessity of such a society at that time was admitted by all of our humane citizens, and none will deny that the need for it not only still continues, but increases daily. The Allegheny County Humane Society, formed a few months ago, has been results of its labors have been made apparent, and universally approved. It cannot exist and energetically push its work without financial as well as moral aid from the community. A few public spirited gentlemen have offered to become life members of the society, provided a sufficient number can be secured to place it upon a solid financial basis.

In Eastern cities similar organizations are not only prospering, but are in a highly flourishing condition. We respectfully request you to connect yourself with our society, as an annual or life member, thereby assisting in a worthy cause and in the prosperity of a good work already begun.

The books of the society, at the office, No. 218 Penn avenue, are always open for examination by those who take an interest in the protection of the brute creation, and we feel assured that an inspection of them will be interesting and instructive. Few are aware of the great extent of the cruelty practiced upon animals in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Respectfully,

THOS. A. COLTON, President.

A KNOTTY POINT.

Who was the Damaged Party?

Among the cases heard on the argument list, yesterday, before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White, was the motion for a new trial in the case of Land vs. Hunter. This was an action for damages for a breach of contract, tried before Judge White, in which the jury found for plaintiff the sum of $600. Defendant's counsel moved for a new trial, assigning several errors. C. B. M. Smith, Esq., appeared on behalf of the motion, and gave a short history of the case as follows: Mr. Hunter is a traveling agent, and, while in Austin, Texas, some two years ago, he fell in with Land, the plaintiff in this case, who is an elegant looking gentleman, and very prepossessing in his manner. Hunter "liked his style" and soon "struck up a bargain" with him. He paid Land's expenses to this city, as the latter had no money of his own, and after arriving here entered into a partnership arrangement for the purchase and sale of horses. Hunter was to furnish the capital ($5,000) and Land was to do the purchasing—the profits to be equally divided. The partnership was to continue for five years. Hunter advanced $500, and Land's first "buying field" was McKeesport and vicinity. He made no purchases there at all, and soon returned to the city. He then changed his field of operations to Canada, where he remained for several weeks, and reported that he had purchased one horse for eighty dollars, and advanced the sum of ten dollars each on four other head. As his expenses had been pretty high, and he was running out of money, Mr. Hunter began to suspect that he was not the "right stripe" after all, and ordered him to cease operations altogether. Land then came back to Pittsburgh and instituted an action for damages for breach of contract. The fact was, no evidence had been offered to prove that the plaintiff had been damaged to the extent of a single dollar, while it was admitted that Hunter had paid out $200 in defraying traveling expenses for him, and that the $500 advanced to buy horses had been spent in living at the best hotel in Canada. The single horse purchased and paid for, had, according to Land's statement, been injured on the cars, and sold again for what had been paid for him. So Hunter had literally nothing for his $700. In other words, Land was a "dead beat," as the attorney expressed it; and, not satisfied with having victimized Hunter in the sum stated, had brought this action for damages, and had actually recovered $600 more! The principal reason for granting a new trial was, that there was nothing whatever in the testimony which could be used as a basis upon which to estimate damages—no evidence to show that a single dollar could have been made by purchasing horses in Canada for the Pittsburgh market.

T. C. Lazear, Esq., counsel for plaintiff, opposed the motion. He said Land was a young Englishman, of liberal education, and was engaged in teaching, in Austin, when Hunter became acquainted with him. He was getting a good salary, and left there to engage in business with Hunter. He was a good judge of horses, for the reason that he had been raised with a wealthy Englishman, who kept very fine stock. He was by no means a "dead beat," but had filled his part of the contract to the letter, making an accurate return of every dollar spent. He had lost several months' time; been deprived of his situation in Texas, and unceremoniously sent adrift by his new partner, who was to continue with him for five years.

Mr. Smith said that Land had received some $700 for about three months' services; had not given a single cent's worth in return, and now proposed to help himself to an additional $600, by the aid of a court and jury.

Judge Kirkpatrick wanted to know how the jury had figured out the damages?

Mr. Smith said there was a preacher on the jury, (and he thought preachers a good deal safer in the pulpit,) who, in answer to a question similar to that of Judge Kirkpatrick's, replied that they figured it out on "general principles."

Judge White, who tried the case, said that one of two things presented itself. Either one party to an agreement acted as this was could annul it at pleasure, and leave the other party without remedy; or, it was in the power of a jury to pass upon the question of damages, and assess such sum as they might deem just. In this case, he had charged the jury to consider all the contingencies—such as that the business might not prove profitable at all, either from want of a market, accident to or disease among the horses, etc.; also, that they must regard the uncertainty of life as an element in the case. After this guarded charge, the question as to whether plaintiff had been injured at all, was left as a matter of fact to the jury, and they had assessed the damages at $600. He was not prepared to go as far as the counsel for defendant, and charge the jury that there could be no recovery in a case where one party to an agreement had, without assigning any reason, dissolved the partnership.

Judge Kirkpatrick still expressed his inability to see by what process the jury arrived at the measure of damages, under the facts stated.

Decision on the motion for a new trial was reserved for the present.

THE TROUBLES OF OIL REFINERS.

Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Yesterday—The Pittsburgh Refiners Dissatisfied With the Conduct of the New York and Cleveland Oil Operators, and Threaten to Dissolve Their Connection With the Central Association.

The oil refiners of this city held a meeting yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, at which important action was taken. It seems that at their meeting last Friday a resolution was passed to increase the tax on sales of refined oil to five cents per gallon. It will be remembered that this tax was fixed at one cent when the Central Association was organized. Our refiners are now dissatisfied with the operations of the Cleveland and New York refiners, alleging that they—the Cleveland parties, at least—are acting in bad faith. The fact that heavy sales have been made for the months of June and July by the Cleveland refiners at extremely low prices, furnishes good ground for the charge of bad faith, they claim.

At the meeting yesterday certain parties objected to the five cent resolution, and it was rescinded. Many of the refiners then demanded that the tax be placed at two and a half cents, but this demand was strongly opposed by those who had objected to the resolution of Friday's meeting. Finally a resolution was adopted recommending that the tax remain at one cent until the 1st of July. It appears that at the present time considerable refining capacity is out of the organization. Baltimore refiners have all along refused to join, except upon terms dictated by themselves. Five refining companies at Cleveland also are out of the Association.

On the first of July, if the Baltimore refiners and the five companies in Cleveland still remain out, the Association will favor the removal of the tax altogether, in which event it is predicted a dissolution of the Central Association will take place.

It is quite certain that a majority of the Pittsburgh refiners are dissatisfied with the manner in which the oil business is conducted in other cities by those who are in the Central Association, and that the combination has not proved beneficial to their interests.

A SAD AFFAIR.

A Pittsburgher Killed in Missouri.

A telegraphic dispatch from Sedalia, Missouri, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, announced the affair on Saturday evening, of D. D. Corry, by a policeman named Bruce. The person killed was John D. Corey, brother of the well known coal merchant, Mr. J. B. Corey, of Braddock's Field, who received a telegraphic dispatch announcing the sad event. The deceased was an unmarried man, about thirty years of age, and left Pittsburgh some five years ago for the West. He drifted into railroading, having had charge of a gang of men upon the construction of a new line. He was home on a visit, two years ago, and was about going into business here, when he received a letter from a railroad official, urging him to return, and tendering him a conductorship on the road. He went back in response to this offer, and has been there ever since. Mr. Corey doubts the statement that his brother was drunk and very boisterous, and was killed by the policeman in self defense. He states that up until the time he left Pittsburgh, Hoyt had never passed his lips, and that he was remarkably temperate and peaceable. When he was home, two years ago, there was no evidence of intemperance; and the fact that he held so responsible a position as that of conductor, also renders the statement improbable. Mr. Corey thinks there is another side to the story. The body will be embalmed, and brought home for interment.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Commencement.

The fifty-fifth annual commencement of the Western University will take place during the present week. The Baccalaureate Address will be delivered on Tuesday (to-day) at eleven o'clock A. M. The class day exercises will take place on Wednesday (to-morrow) at half-past two o'clock P. M., in University Hall. The commencement exercises will be held in the Third Presbyterian church (Dr. Nobile's) on Thursday, the 24th instant, commencing at a quarter before eight o'clock. The class of 1875 is composed of the following named gentlemen: C. W. Collier, M. B. Strasser, U. W. Neeb, S. J. Glass, R. D. Thompson, J. N. Smith, E. J. Smith, A. D. Neeld, J. H. Young and T. H. Nevin.

The occasion will be one of marked interest, not only to the graduates and their friends, but to the patrons of the institution generally. The exercises will be interesting throughout, and will be open to the public.

New National Bank.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington city says:

"The Metropolitan National Bank of Pittsburgh, with capital of $200,000, has been authorized to commence business."

THE LATE FIRE.

Seeking for the Cause—Investigation Before Marshal Livingston.

There is as yet no solution of the mystery as to the origin of the late extensive fire at the manufactory of James Bown & Sons. Marshal Livingston took the affidavits, last evening, of a number of persons who were in the vicinity of the establishment soon after the discovery, but no information was gained as to its probable cause. One point was however settled, viz: that the fire originated in the factory building. It will be remembered that it was stated that the foreman of the establishment believed that the fire originated in an old lumber pile in the rear of Franklin Hall building and thence communicated in the factory.

We give a synopsis of the testimony taken by the Marshal, as follows:

J. C. Rothmiller, foreman of the works, testified that he was in the Diamond market when the alarm was given. He started up Fifth avenue, and when he reached a point where he could see the clock at Meyran's jewelry store, it was fifteen minutes to six. He hurried to the works and tried to get out the tools of himself and son but found it impossible. The powder was kept by the firm in a vault in the cellar of the store buildings.

J. O. H. McNamee, engineer, testified that the alarm struck after he left his home on Liberty street, but it was not until he came to Virgin alley that he ascertained what was on fire.

Mr. Daniel Carter, boot and shoe dealer, of No. 71 Fifth avenue, (under Franklin Hall) testified that he slept in the rear of the store and was awakened, between five and six o'clock, by the sound of the burning timbers. Looking out the rear window he saw the factory in flames and it seemed to be all on fire inside. The board and rubbish pile in the yard next his window *was not on fire*. He hastened to the Fifth avenue and cried fire loudly. A stranger passing volunteered to go and give the alarm. Mr. Carter returned to the rear again and looking out found the factory building all aflame inside.

Mr. Sidney Omohundro, agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and residing in the third story of the building, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, testified that he arose at five o'clock. Half an hour later he called the girl and then went down stairs. At five o'clock and forty minutes the girl called to him that Bown's factory was on fire. Mr. Omohundro visited the attic room and from the window saw the flames in the second story of the old or south end of the factory building, and in the second and third stories of the Virgin alley end. He then gave the alarm from the front window on Wood street.

Henry Richline, a young man living with his parents in Virgin alley, said that he was called by his mother shortly before six o'clock and, on looking out the back door, saw the flame in the second floor of the east end of the old factory building.

Henry Boden, a private watchman employed by business men in the neighborhood, testified that on the morning of the fire he left for home at a quarter to five o'clock. About one hour before that he went up Virgin alley to Bown's shop, but saw or heard nothing out of the way except the wicked barking of a dog in Bown's yard.

Jeremiah P. Murphy repairman of the fire alarm telegraph, and who lives on Virgin alley, near Wood street, testified that he arose at twenty minutes past five o'clock. Fifteen or twenty minutes after he heard the cry of fire and ran out to Wood street, but met nothing on Virgin alley line and the forman of Bowns shop. They went and broke down the iron gate in the way leading to Bown's yard. There was a dog there making a fuss, but no human being was seen. The flames were then in the second story of the new part of the factory and there was a rush of fire through the elevator. Subsequently when the engine, Mr. Murphy rolled out a keg of powder from near the door at the Wood street front.

THE CHILDREN'S JUBILEE.

The Programme of Friday Next—What the Allegheny School Directors Propose for the Pupils.

The special committee of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers, in whose charge are the arrangements for the jubilee of the school children on Friday afternoon have about completed their work. They have decided to extend an invitation to Knap's Battery to participate in the jubilee and fire salutes at its commencement and conclusion.

The programme for the various schools comprises the following: Each school will be in readiness at the following places to march at the signal of the first gun from Knap's Battery, viz:

First ward school, right resting on the corner of Marion avenue and Ohio street. Second ward at the corner of Resaca street and North avenue.

Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eight wards will form in line in the North Park, with their right resting on Arch street.

Fifth ward at the corner of Lincoln and Irwin avenues. Sixth ward at the corner of Beech street and Irwin avenue.

Ninth ward immediately in the rear of the Sixth ward.

Tenth ward at the corner of Federal street and North avenue.

Eleventh, Irwin avenue, ready to join the Sixth and Ninth, and the colored school at the corner of Sherman avenue and Ohio street.

At precisely half-past four o'clock the first gun will be fired from Seminary Hill and at the sound of it the schools will commence marching, and with a director who is acquainted with the route which has been laid out through the park walks, and then all form a junction and join in a grand march, which will conclude at the park and most unimposing feature of the occasion.

The Citizen Committee, which takes such gratifying interest in these annual celebrations, has agreed to furnish five bands, which will be sent to such schools as the committee may decide upon, and be there by half-past three o'clock. The Principals of the schools of the local board are requested to march in front of their respective schools.

At half-past six o'clock on Thursday evening all pupils or others who can be present are requested to meet, in connection with the City Superintendent and Principals, at the music stand in the park familiarize themselves with the route and fix the location of the bands.

No vehicles of any kind, not even velocipedes, will be permitted in the inclosure while the pupils are there. Parents are invited to meet with their children at the school houses and march with them to the ground, and visitors in carriages are requested not to encroach on the space allotted to the various schools until after the order to break rank has been given, when the entire Park will be free to everybody.

ROADS.

Meeting of the Committee—Improvements Ordered.

A special meeting of the Road Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Breed in the chair.

The Commissioner of the First district was instructed to report at next meeting the probable cost of putting Clay alley in repair.

Contracts were awarded for supplying unbroken stone on streets as follows:

Hazlewood avenue, to Patrick Fay, 400 perches, at 90 cents per perch.

Greenfield avenue, 500 perches, to Fred Hasley, at 97.

Wilkins avenue, 800 perches, to James McKibben, at $1 44.

Frankstown avenue, 500 perches, to Wm. McKinley, at $1 15.

East End avenue, 200 perches to Jno. Freeland at $1 20.

Center avenue, 500 perches to Evan Jones at $1 00.

Park avenue, 250 perches to Jno. Freeland at $1 20.

Oakland avenue, 500 perches to Jno. Freeland at $1 20.

Reed street, 10 perches at $1 65.

On motion the Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for breaking the stone on the above streets, and the engineer was instructed to prepare specifications for the same.

On motion of Mr. Frank the Commissioner of the Third district was instructed to consult with the City Attorney and take necessary steps to cause the removal of obstruction over Four Mile run in the shape of a slaughter house.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Patrick Leonald, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Samuel Wilson, plead guilty.

The information returned by Alderman D. L. Smith, against Alien Tuttle for perjury, on oath of G. McGeary, was quashed for the reason that it did not allege the nature and character of the defense charged, the swearing to assignment of perjury.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Snyder, indicted for assault and battery on oath of James Hanlin, was allowed to be settled and pay the costs. The case of George Snyder, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of James Hanlin.

Annie Jacobs was acquitted of false pretense, and the prosecutor, M. A. Ward, directed to pay costs.

Charles Jones and Edward Riley were convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, charged by John Tetley.

Martin McAnully was convicted of larceny, charged by John Wilhelm, Jr.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sarah Roberts, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog.

Julia Boyd is on trial for larceny.

The Common Pleas Court.

Both branches of the Common Pleas Court are engaged in hearing cases on the argument list. Two of the cases are elsewhere reported.

Messrs. M. Boggs and Charles W. McCord, on motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., were duly qualified and admitted to yesterday practice in the Common Pleas Court of this county. The first named gentleman was a student with J. W. Hall, and the latter student with W. Shafer, Esq., and both passed very successful and satisfactory examinations.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Arrest of the Perpetrators.

An outrageous assault was committed on Sunday, upon the person of James Gallagher, a private watchman having charge of Glenwood Grove. Two men drove up to the grove in a wagon, and, after hitching their horses, unloaded a keg of beer, which they placed under a tree and proceeded to "tap" the beverage. Mr. Gallagher ordered them away, but instead of complying they made a murderous assault upon him. They first knocked him down with a brick, and then pounded him about the head and face until he became insensible. Mrs. Gallagher ran to her husband's assistance, and had it not been for her, Gallagher would probably have been killed. As soon as they ceased their attack the parties fled to the Monongahela river, where they seized a skiff and rowed to the South Side, leaving their horses and wagon at the grove.

Yesterday Mr. Gallagher made information before the Mayor for felonious assault and battery against William Devine and Henry O'Neill, whom he had ascertained were the parties. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

The Meeting of the Republican Convention.

The county Republican Convention ordered for the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff will reassemble this morning at 9 o'clock at Lafayette Hall. Chairman Blakely, under whose charge the arrangements have been made, has taken every precaution to prevent the recurrence of the scenes of Tuesday last at City Hall. Tickets of admission have been issued to the delegates and members of the press only. The delegates will therefore all be accommodated with seats and will be relieved of the interruption of the proceedings by outsiders.

General Blakely says he proposes to have order and promises that the business of the convention shall proceed promptly and with due decorum.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Bryant's Minstrels opened their engagement last evening to a large and brilliant audience. Mr. Neil Bryant gives his personal attention to the company, and is always with them, which fact accounts in a large measure for the high tone of the performance and the success of the company. We have no hesitation in saying that the entertainment last evening was one of the best of its class ever offered in Pittsburgh. The singing is very excellent, the jokes are mostly new and all good, the songs and dances are wonderfully good, and the Ethiopian delineations are funny in the extreme. The audience does not generally make noisy demonstrations, but many of the acts last evening were cheered till the house echoed again and again to the delight of the spectators. Tuesday the boys go to Wheeling, but every other evening of the week they will be found ready for the fray at the Opera House.

Would Be Robbers Foiled.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Henry Lloyd, of Lloyd & Sons, drew a large amount of money from one of the banks and started for the iron mill, at the corner of Second avenue and Greenough street, to pay the men. While going along Second avenue he discovered that he was followed by two men. His suspicions were aroused, and he closely watched the movements of the men, arriving at Fifty-first he halted long enough to allow them to pass him, which they did, going along Try to Gas street, into which thoroughfare they turned. Now this was the route which Mr. Lloyd usually takes when he goes to the works, but he did not go that way on this occasion. He proceeded along Second avenue to the gas works, and reached the mills without being molested. Had he gone his usual route, which passes through an unfrequented part of the city, there is little doubt that an attempt would have been made to rob him.

The Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention, composed of two hundred and sixty-three delegates, meets to-day, at Lafayette Hall, to nominate a full county ticket. Such a large convention of the "unterrified" of Allegheny county has never before been gathered, and it will be one of the most lively and exciting scenes are not witnessed during the proceedings. For the principal office, Sheriff, there is a very lively triangular contest, the aspirants being Florence H. Patterson, Henry B. Long and Peter Fairley. The friends of each of the candidates claim that they will carry off the honor. Mike Howe, who is employed by O'Neill promises to have an easy "walk over," provided there is no such unpleasantness on the Sheriffalty as to stop the work of the convention.

There are any number of contests for seats, so that in the opening the business will be enlivening.

The Temperance Alliance.

At a meeting of the Temperance Alliance, held yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Allegheny Christian Temperance Alliance indorse the nominations of the State Prohibition Convention, and also every plank in its political platform, and pledge an earnest and constant support.

Mrs. Stewart, of Moline, Illinois, then followed with an earnest and forcible temperance speech. Among the reports received was one of considerable interest from Mrs. Hoge, concerning the work that lady had recently opened at the Ninth ward market house, and where there was an unusually large attendance Sunday.

Before the meeting adjourned the platform and nominations of the late convention were adopted unanimously, and with considerable enthusiasm.

Alleged Counterfeiters Arrested.

Two men named George Conner and James Lyons were arrested on Sunday night on a train of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, on the charge of passing and having in their possession with intent to pass, counterfeit national bank notes. The information upon which the accused was made by George B. Perkins, and the arrests were made by United States special detectives. The prisoners were brought to the city and locked up in default of bail to await a hearing. A large amount of counterfeit money was found in their possession. It is said that two prominent physicians and a distinguished lawyer, all of Allegheny, are implicated with the prisoners, and their arrests will probably take place to-day. The information was made before United States Commissioner Gamble.

Boy Drowned.

A boy four years of age, named Manuel Elmore Wingards, at Bowerstown, near Dennison, O., while playing along the banks of the creek, yesterday, fell in and was drowned. There was only a few inches of water in the creek.

Steamboat Burned.

A dispatch from Cincinnati last night says: The steamer R. W. Skillinger, lying near the Marine Railway Dock a few miles above this city, was burned at a late hour to-night. Loss estimated at fifteen thousand dollars. Insurance not known to-night.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOSEPH BURKE was the name of the old man found dead, Friday night, on Penn avenue. A Coroner's jury found that his death was caused by intemperance.

OFFICER WILLIAM FOWLER, stationed at Wood and Water streets, has captured some 800 pounds of cabbage believed to have been stolen, which he holds to order of the owners.

THERE are six cases of smallpox in Allegheny, located as follows: At the head of Spring alley, Nos. 220 and 222 East street; Butchers' run, No. 44 Third street; North avenue, near Monterey street.

MICHAEL STRICKLEY, an employee in Chess, Smythe & Co's rolling mill, on the South Side, was severely injured yesterday by being struck on the head by a pulley, while engaged in drawing a ball of metal. Dr. J. W. Donnan attended to his injuries.

THE residence of Mr. Chas. E. Speer, at Oakland, was entered early Sunday morning by burglars, and silverware to the value of about $125 stolen. Other articles of value were laid out but not taken away by the thieves. Mr. Thomas Bawcett, at Oakland, was also entered about the same time, and silverware to the value of about $200 stolen.

Two men named John Duane and J. Neely were arrested yesterday by Detective Scott, on the charge of being implicated in passing as a pumper on a pair of coal boats moored in the Monongahela river, below the Suspension bridge. The coal was sunk by boring through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Palo, N. Y., will be inclosed in *registered* letters, may be at his risk of loss.

Nine-tenths of the afflictions which the people upon medical matters, which we are credibly informed, frequently exceeds three hundred letters a day, and employ several trained and skillful medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to obtain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the World's Dispensary, appear to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the Work, by rendering him very familiar with the everyday medical needs of the people. He endeavors in the Work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. All the most prevalent diseases are fully described in plain and fully considered and means of self-cure made known. Unlike other works on Domestic Medicine, it includes the subjects of Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Hygiene, Temperaments, Marriage, Reproduction, etc., all of which are treated in a plain and interesting manner. It is a compendium of Anatomical, Physiological, and Medical Science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department. TTH&S

The Land of the White Elephant.

In passing the piano and organ establishment of S. Hamilton, No. 77 Fifth avenue, yesterday, we observed a novel looking piano painted and done up in the highest style of art, signed, sealed and about to be delivered, or at least to start on a most wonderful journey to the other side of the world. In inquiring we learned that it was nothing less than one of Mr. Hamilton's beautiful organs, and had been bought by Rev. J. G. McPherson, missionary to Siam, Asia, (the land of the white elephant.) Mr. McFarland purchased one of the same make of instruments many years ago when he first went to Siam, and amid all his hardships and travels it bore him company and comfort until his return to this country when he disposed of it, but could not find another to return to that distant shore without securing another just like it. Such is the power and attractiveness of a first class instrument, such as an Estey Cottage or the Taylor & Farley Celestes organ, as the instruments are the real embodiment of that secret power, that controls the sympathies of the learner in a degree entirely unapproachable by any other make of organ. Of course there are a few other good makes of organs, but in our humble opinion, the Estey Cottage is the pathetic perfection of voicing attained in the Estey Cottage organ leaves it without a rival among organs.

The Fire Saturday Morning.

We fortunately escaped being consumed in the serious fire Saturday morning, but we have had a number of organs and several pianos slightly damaged by water and by moving them in great haste. These instruments we will close out at less than cost. None of them are injured to any serious extent, and not at all in their interior; musically, they are as good. We will warrant them to be as durable as any others. Here is a chance seldom offered to secure a fine piano or organ at ruinously low figures, and we suggest that parties who want to secure a bargain should call at our warerooms without delay. Please remember the place, No. 79 Fifth avenue, and don't forget that these pianos and organs are hardly any worse for the damage—the places where they have been injured can be readily repaired and never noticed. We will furnish them on easy monthly payments if desired.

MELLOR & HORNE,
79 Fifth avenue.

Fine Parlor Furniture,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Ice Chests.

A large stock and great variety of ice chests, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, filters, ice picks, and house furnishing goods of all kinds, at very low prices, at Dennler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUNE.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed as many cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines that purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are sure to remedy the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great internal ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under this influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines. TTH&S

Furniture for Dining Rooms,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTH&

Chamber Sets,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Fine Nickel Plating.

Messrs. Mansfield & Co, No. 13 Second avenue, has been so successful with their nickel plating branch of their business that they have lately been compelled to double the capacity of that department of their works. This firm are the only nickle platers in operation in the city, and are turning out the finest kind of work, challenging competition with any produced in the country. Nickle plating has superceded silver plating, on account of its lightness and durability, and is now invariably used where the latter was formerly required. By Mansfield & Co.'s new process the nickle plated work is warranted to be of a superior description.

COMPLIMENTARY TO DR. HUNTER.

A CARD

FROM MR. THOMAS HILL,

Of the Firm of Hill, Patterson & Co., Lumber Dealers and Planing Mill Owners, No. 50 Old Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 21, 1875.

I am pleased to be able to state that Dr. J. A. Hunter has given me perfect relief from Chronic Catarrh, which had affected me for eight or ten years.

I consulted him about two months since, at which time I suffered great distress, particularly at night, and was unable to sleep much of the time in consequence of my disease. *I am now entirely well.*

I have also personal knowledge of a case of lung disease treated with great success by Dr. Hunter. I have great confidence in his skill, and believe his system of treating these diseases by Inhalation is the only really successful one.

THOMAS HILL,
Residence, No. 21 Center avenue.

Perfect Cure of Deafness.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 19, 1875.

About four weeks since I consulted Dr. Hunter for deafness. I was at that time so deaf I could not hear the sound of the punch-ball used by the conductors of some of our street cars.

I am pleased to be able to say that he has entirely restored my hearing, and that it is now as good as ever.

WM. BEVINS,
East side Harrison street, between Forty-ninth and Fifteth streets, Seventeenth ward.

REMARKS.

These cures were effected by *my* system of INHALATION, combined with judicious constitutional treatment. By the use of this treatment all painful operations are avoided, and there is *never* danger of making the hearing worse.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,
178 FOURTH AVENUE,
Near Grant street.

GREAT SLAUGHTER IN PRICES.

The Boston One-Price Clothing House

has to-day marked down all light-weight summer goods from

40 TO 60 PER CENT., VIZ:

Men's all-wool coats from $7 00, $8 00, $9 00 and $10 00 to $3 00, $3 50 and $4 00.

Men's all-wool pants from $5 00, $6 00 and $7 00 to 2 50, $3 00 and $4 00.

Men's all-wool vests from $2 50 and $3 00 to $1 00 and 1 50.

One hundred fancy Marseilles vests for $1 00 each.

Boys' suits from $8 00, $10 00 and $12 00 to $4 00, 5 00 and 6 00.

Children's suits from $4 00, $6 00 and $8 00 to $2 00, $3 00